HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,730 NEW—SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	37 12
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	33 0
Heart Bottle	30 4
O. B.	26 0
Glentromie	27 4
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 12

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	30th Apr
B.L. ROME	5730	1200	A. B. Daniell	7th May.
† SIAM	3038	500	H.T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	21st ,,
				Friday.
† ASSAM	3041	500	G.W.F. Browne	27th May.
B.L. RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	17th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	24th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
† SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th ,,
† ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne	22nd ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

May 5th	June 2nd	June 30th.
,, 19th	,, 16th	July 14th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 27, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
5th May. 2nd June. 30th June.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 7, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
BERENICE	P. Mersa	3,200	500	30th April.
THISBE	F. Cossovich	3,800	550	22nd May.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	8th May.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 8, 1892.

THE ABERDEEN LINE.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

S. S. "DAMASCUS," 3,600 tons. This Magnificent Steamer will leave Bombay for London direct on or about 13th May.
Splendid accommodation for Passengers. Fitted with Electric Light. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. The Steamer will probably make the voyage in 22 days.
For particulars as to passage, &c.,
Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About.
†* IONIA	5330	E. Boyle	22nd May for Plymouth.
†* RUTHENIA	5400	E. Bellinge	29th ,, ,, Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3100	R. Jones	10th June ,, Liverpool or Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, is fitted with Electric Light, and has all Cabins amidships.
† These magnificent Steamers have both Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and are expected to make the Voyage in 21 days.
For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 14th May. This Steamer is Lighted throughout with Electric Light. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April 1892.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	5th May.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	18th May.
BRITANNIA	3069	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hiscoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 26, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 30th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on 4th May, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA, 1,554 tons, on the 1st May, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,144 tons, on 5th May, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS, Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. FREE OF CHARGE.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK.

THE S.S. "CLAN MACLEOD," 2,500 tons, Commander E. WARFOLK, will sail for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th May 1892, and has accommodation for a limited number of Passengers.
For particulars as to rates of Passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 26th April, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.
T. Hine & Co.'s............Fine Pale Cognac *
T. Hine & Co.'s............Fine Pale Cognac * * *
T. Hine & Co.'s............Fine Pale Cognac V S O P
Jules Grimmond's.........Brandy * * *
Jules Grimmond's.........Chariot Brand.
FROM Rs. 16 TO Rs. 90 PER DOZ.

WHISKIES.
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co's ... Very Fine Old Scotch ****
David Smith & Co.'s ... Very Fine Old Scotch *****
Gonne, Croft & Co.'s ... Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's .... Special Blend.
FROM Rs. 22 TO Rs. 38 PER DOZ.

PORT WINES.
Croft & Co.'s...............Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s...............Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's......Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's......Tawny Port, rich.
FROM Rs. 15 TO Rs. 31 PER DOZ.

CHAMPAGNE.
Lafour Pere and Fil's...... Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie .... Special Cuvee.
Armande Freres'............ Cuvee Reservee.
FROM Rs. 21 TO Rs. 64 PER DOZ.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.
SUPPLIERS TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.
REVISED DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
OUT-STATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.
PLEASE NOTE ADDRESS. CUSTOMS HOUSE ROAD, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
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BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
,, 49-50 Parliament Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
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LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
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HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.
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ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'S.
Is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.
S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the Teeth, strengthens the Gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the Mouth and fragrance to the Breath.
Per Jar, suitable for the Toilet Table,
Cash, Re. 1-2. Credit Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
COLD CREAM SOAP.
THE most perfect Soap yet introduced for the Toilet, Nursery, or Bath; it combines the cleansing and detergent effects of a first-class Soap with the healing and softening properties of Cold Cream.
A Perfect Soap for the Toilet.
A Perfect Soap for the Bath.
A Perfect Soap for Ladies.
A Perfect Soap for Children.
Cash. Credit.
In boxes of 3 Tablets, per box...Re. 1. Re. 1-2.
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.
WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.
CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.
Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.
MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS
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LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,
By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

LIGHT DRINKS FOR THE HOT SEASON.
Clarets.
Burgundies.
Chablis.
Chambertin.
Graves.
Sauternes.
Hocks.
Hungarian Wines.
Sparkling Clarets.
Sparkling Sauternes.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among othe ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.
THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.
ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.
The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.
Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay, or any Local Agent throughout India.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE.
SNOW FLAKE KEROSIN[E] ... arrived.
Orders for large and small ... attended to.
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i.e., HEPTOOLA ...
Agents for Messrs. Curt... and Bl...

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS,
LENSES, TRIPODS, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY REQUISITE KEPT IN STOCK.
ALSO OF

Opera Field and Marine Glasses.	Salinometers.
Telescopes.	Pocket and Charm Compasses.
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T Squares, Angles and Curves.	Magic Lanterns and Slides.
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Hydrometers.	

Catalogues can be had on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONFECTIONERY.

FRENCH SWEETS. Very fine.		Rs. a.	ENGLISH SWEETS.		Rs. a.
Calisson's delicious Sweetmeat	per box	2 4	Butterscotch	per packet	0 6
Apricotines and Nougatines	per lb.	2 4	Barley Sugar, tablets	per lb.	0 12
Sugared Almonds (French)	,,	2 0	Mixed Sweets, Almonds, &c.	,,	0 12
Bonbons, mixed ½lb. Re. 1-8	1 lb. box	2 6	Acidulated Tablets	,,	0 12
Nougat, French	per box	0 8	Nonpareils, for cakes	,,	1 0
Pralines ,, Rose and Vanilla	per lb.	2 0	Silver Dragees ,,	,,	3 0
Vegetable Liqueur Comfits	,,	1 12	Sugar Almonds (best English)	,,	1 0
Rafiat le Koum, finest quality	2 lb. box	1 10	Sugar Candy, best quality	,,	0 8
			Sweets in bottles—Pear, Raspberry, Barley, Sugar, Strawberry, Mixed, &c.	per bottle	0 6

N.B.—Owing to the FALL IN EXCHANGE, our Prices are INCREASED 10 Per Cent.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp, & Bhoodwar Peth, City
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for
MELACHRINO'S
CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,
And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—
Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 0
,, 1 Large ,, ,,	5 12	,, 5 Medium	4 8
		,, 4 Large	4 12
		,, 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO.
SOLE AGENT,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
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8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS,	IMPERIALS,	MAYOS,
TORPEDOS,	LITTLE RANDOLPHS,	SUMATRAS!

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAP[E] ...

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES,
MANUFACTURED BY REPUTED MAKERS.
With a view of making room for NEW PIANOFORTES arriving fortnightly,
MESSRS. MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
BEG to submit a List of their Second-hand PIANOS, which are offered at the following REDUCED PRICES:—
All PIANOS are of full Compass, and guaranteed to withstand the Indian Climate.

Iron-framed Cottage Piano	Rs. 225
Do. do. Piano	,, 290
Do. do. Piano	,, 375
Square Piano Ebonized	,, 375
Do. Rosewood	,, 425
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,, 525
Grand Piano by Broadwood	,, 350
Do. Ebonized	,, 450
Do. by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,, 800

N.B.—Arrangements can be made by approved buyers to pay by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., LD.,
OFFICES:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

TELEPHONES.—The Company's Telephone instruments, being the Master Patents of Graham Bell, Edison and Gower, are unequalled in every particular. They are of the very best English-make, and are thoroughly reliable, and will give greater satisfaction, and be found more economical than the cheap instruments which are offered for sale elsewhere, and which for practical purposes are useless.
The Company are prepared to undertake the erection of Telephone lines and Telephonic installations for Native States, Corporations, Companies or private individuals. Estimates furnished on application.

ELECTRIC BELLS.—The Company have a large and varied Stock of the best English-made Electric Bells, Indicators, Pushes, etc., with every recent improvement. Installations for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Residences supplied, and erection undertaken, if required, on moderate terms.
The attention of residents in the Mofussil is directed to the advantage of introducing Electric Bells into their Bungalows for readier communication with servants, whose quarters are often at some distance from the Bungalows.
Instructions given for erection and maintenance.
The Company also supply LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, MEDICAL INDUCTION COILS, ELECTRIC MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, BATTERIES and ELECTRICAL FITTINGS of all kinds.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE, ON APPLICATION.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3 0	6 Cabinet, Full	6 0
12 ,, ,, ,,	5 0	12 ,, ,,	9 0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.
OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.
6 Photos, small, our Invention ...
12 Photos, small, our Invention ...

NEWSPAPE...
GREAT RED...
F...
NEWSPAPERS and M...
KING & CO. with...
SEVENTY YEAR...
The WRAPPERS in ...
PARED for the ...
and the ADDRES...
their Safe Deliver...
TEN PER CENT. D...
Advance.
For Pric...
KING, KING & Co., BO...
HENRY S. K...

THE ONLY REMEDY ...
Climatic Anæmia, Incapacity for Work ...
LUMINOUS
The Only Forms known to ...
ARE THE PILLS PREPARED ...
H. & T. KIR...
Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by ...
for the last T...

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGA... which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price ... AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTT... OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus ...
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administra... tion of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgi... and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives exceller... results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus ...
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restorative... As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cor... imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activit... and improves the condition of the whole system. It is large... employed in India during convalescent stages of intermitten... and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Mala*... induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic agains... *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus ...
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, an... other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convale... cence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an exce... lent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant ... a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphoru...
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, b... especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, follo... ing excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it ha... a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphoru...
The use of this combination will be gathered from what ha... been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

The above may be obtained from our appointed A... the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of fo... our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town ... for 21/-.

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTR... & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. M... MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UM... RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA ...
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY SKATING RINK.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

UNDER SPECIAL PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE RAJA OF RUTLAM, K.C.I.E., and 20 of H. H.'s Officials.

GRAND PROGRAMME.

Consisting of Races and a General Display in Skating by W. COLE BUSH.

The Rink will be open from 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.

General Admission, with free use of Skates, Re. 1. Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

BOMBAY SKATING RINK Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

SENSATIONAL SUCCESS.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY WILL PERFORM TO-NIGHT. SATURDAY. The Extremely Pathetic New Parsee Drama of "BHOLEE GOOL, Yane GOOLNI BHOOL," (i.e. the Simple-minded GOOL or GOOL'S ERROR.) By Mr. BAHMANJEE N. KABRAJEE.

"BHOLEE GOOL."—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.

N.B.—To avoid disappointment please Reserve Seats early.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

S. S. SOMALI, 100 A-1, at Lloyd's, 382 Tons Gross, 223 Tons Nett, built in 1886 of Steel by Murdoch and Murray, Glasgow. Length 163, breadth 26. Draft 11-2, Triple expansion Engines. Nominal H. P. 65. Speed 9-10 knots. Consumption 4½ to 5 tons. Offers will be received up to 7th May by

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, Mandvie.

NOTICE.

MR. A. HARISSIADIS having REJOINED is hereby authorised to SIGN my Firm.

D. MACROPOLO.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

WANTED, TWO MARINE ENGINEERS. Salary to begin with Rs. 200 per month. None need apply except Youngmen who hold Second or First Class Engineer's Certificates for sea-going Ships from the Board of Trade. Applications with Certificates to be sent to

THE AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER,
Bengal and North-Western Railway, Gorakhpur.

NOTICE.

HAVING RETIRED from BUSINESS, I hereby request all persons owing me MONIES to pay the same to my Solicitors, Messrs. TURNER and HEMMING, of 33, Church Gate, Street, Bombay, who have my authority to give effectual Receipts for the same.

P. VUCCINO,
Photographer.

Bombay, 26th April.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual subscription (in advance) ....Rs. 12.
Single copy ....As. 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM 1st May next, INCLUSIVE, the FARES between—
(a) Grant Buildings and Secretariat;
(b) Grant Buildings and Elphinstone Circle Siding will be RAISED from HALF ANNA to ONE ANNA.

By Order,
A. G. CRISP,
Traffic Superintendent.

[...] EASTERN SPINNING [...]AVING CO., LD.

[...]OTICE.

[...] the rate of RUPEES [...] Share for the half-year ended [...]red at the 18th Ordinary General [...] of the abovenamed Company, [...]e paid on and after SATURDAY, [...]en the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. [...] names will have stood on the [...] 5th May next, on production of [...]

By Order,
[...]J BHA[...]HUNDBHAI,
Secretary.

[...]M A N having considerable [...] and Official experience, would be [...]ing to the preparation or revision [...]Y WORK, Appeals, Addresses, Articles and Letters, &c., either [...]evised and put into shape. STU- [...]ses, &c., corrected, and personal TRANSLATIONS made [...]

NOTICES.

[...]MBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, 4th May, 1892, at 4-30 p.m., to confirm the measurement of the Article "Castor Seed," tested for the Tonnage Scale at Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Godowns, on 17th March, 1892; and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

TO THE BOMBAY COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY.

I APOLOGIZE for having replaced on certain Turkey Red Cambrics "Soft Finish" of Messrs. WILLIAM STIRLING and SONS, of Glasgow, the Tickets of Messrs. Wm. STIRLING and SONS, and of Messrs. WALLACE and Company after having had the goods finished in Bombay in a manner which, you contend, was likely to mislead the Public into believing that such Goods were "R finish" goods of Messrs. William Stirling and Sons, and undertake not to repeat such action and to remove such Tickets from all the goods in question now in my possession. I also APOLOGIZE for having put the well known and Standard Tickets of Messrs Wm. Stirling and Sons on Grey Goods dyed in Bombay (and also on goods dyed in England, but starched here) and which action of mine was likely to mislead the Public into believing that such Goods were the genuine and well known manufacture and Turkey Red or Scarlet Dye of Messrs. Wm. Stirling and Sons, and I undertake not to repeat such action in future. I also assure you, that there is not a single piece so ticketed in my possession, I having removed the Tickets and disposed of all the goods I had by auction.

As a token of my repentance, I make over the sum named by your head Salesman Mr. Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, viz., Rs. 500, and which he is free to utilize for any charitable institutions he may think fit. You may make such use of and publish this as you think fit.

(Sd.) PURSHOTUM GOVINDJEE.

Bombay, 27th April, 1892.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1892, at 4 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the audited Accounts and Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 7th May, 1892, both days inclusive.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 18th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1892, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5TH.—To transact such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1892.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 21st April to 7th May, 1892, both days inclusive.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

EDWARD CAMPBELL HERBERT, late Assistant Engineer, North-Western Railway.
JAMES REANY, late Pensioned Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Kanara.
SULLIMAN DAWOOD, late Manager, Messrs. Sulliman Dawood and Co.'s Stables, Bellasis Road.
CHARLES EDWARD BUTLER, late Engine Driver, North-Western Railway.
BENJAMIN ANDERSON DOUGHERTY, late Commander, Her Majesty's Indian Marine Ship "Comet."
CHARLES MARTIN PEARCE, late Assistant Dockmaster Victoria Dock, Bombay.
REVEREND JOSE MANOEL REBELLO, late of Goa Roman Catholic Priest.
JOZE MARIA PEREIRA, late of Goa Portuguese Inhabitant.
DHALU NAIQIN, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this Advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th April, 1892.

NOTICE.

[...]UANT to Act XXXVIII of 1866 of [...]gislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees [...]ees' Power Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given [...]ns being creditors of or otherwise having any [...] or against the estate of HORMUSJEE [...] DUBASH, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabit[...]ed on business under the name and style of [...] Eduljee, and who died at Bombay aforesaid [...] of January 1892, and Letters of Administra[...]roperty and credits were on the 22nd day [...]nted by the High Court of Judicature at [...]jee Cursetjee Dubash, Jamsetjee Cursetjee [...]bai, wife of Dadabhoy Hormusjee Dubash, [...]oughout the Province of Bombay) are [...] to the undersigned Solicitors for the [...] the said estate on their behalf at their [...], Sirdar Jung, Apollo Street, within the [...] writing their names and addresses and [...] claims upon or against the estate of [...] as to reach the said office on or before [...] 1892, as after that date the said adminis[...] the assets among the persons en[...] regard only to the claims of which the [...]hall have then notice as aforesaid, and [...]bsequently will be recognised. Dated [...] 1892.

[...]ELOW & GULABCHAND,
Administrators' Solicitors.

[...]TO LET, FURNISHED.

[...] DEVON; in the Dart Valley, [...]artmoor and the Sea. TO LET, FURNISH[...] June, 1892, for not less than a year (or for a [...] a COUNTRY HOUSE standing in its own [...] about 3 acres. One mile from Railway and [...] Office (Totnes, G. W. Railway). Rent £200: [...]ept up by Lessor. [...]articulars apply to J. A. SINCLAIR, Esq., Lahore; [...] Sir M. PLOWDEN or Messrs. RENDELL and [...]MONDS, Totnes, S. DEVON.

BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,

MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.

Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machinery

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Medows Street, Bombay.

"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER,"
"KEATING'S POWDER"

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS.

But is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs. The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,"
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold in lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
"	1880	£833,078
"	1885	£966,107
"	1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............ } £4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS..£7,391,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO. (1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars, apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to Seven and a half Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary.

N.B.—THE COMPANY'S INDIAN RATES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY REDUCED.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS. See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000 payable at age 50, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	" 14-1-3	" 12-11-0	" 22-10-1
35	" 15-7-6	" 14-4-1	" 30-10-0
40	" 17-5-11	" 16-6-1	" 46-12-10

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM ITSELF SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

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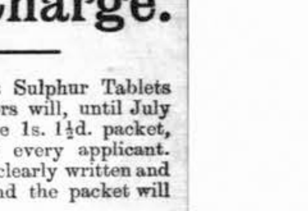
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Three dozen cakes of Frazer's Sulphur Soap will be sent, carriage paid, for 20s. Each cake of the Scented Sulphur Soap is enclosed in a white card box lettered in gold; the Unscented in green boxes. Orders may be assorted.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,000xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	300
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	183
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	110
Silver Share	–	–	–	..	69

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	451
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
BombayCotton	1,000	125	125	10	122½
Breul's Cawnpore PressCo Ld	500	200	200	16	110
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	..	217½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	32
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	850
French	300	500	all	50	535
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	460x1
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	137
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	490
Mahmadpura CottonG. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	85
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	235
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	600
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	110
Prince of Wales	00	500	500	20	385
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Surab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Surat City Press Co.,Ld.	375	200	all	..	230
Volkart	–	1,000	100	Rs. 100	915

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	450xd
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	77
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	665
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	365
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	–	410 nom
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	429
Central India	6,000	500	500	40	1050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,025xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	50	10 pr.ct.	690
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	650
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	455
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	432½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	625
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	590xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490d
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	125
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	715
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	625
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	910
ImperialCotton	900	500	500	..	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 56	1,060
James Greaves	1,100	500	5)	10 pr.ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	740xd
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	675
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	640
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	495
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	180
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1031
Madras United	330	1,000	1,000	100	2175
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 70	1517½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	6	115
Morarji Goculdas	4,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,720
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	10
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	[illegible]
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,795	625	625	Rs. 12½	422½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	125½
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	677½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1180
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,45
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	4	1100
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	480
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	285
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	480xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	330
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700wd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	–	700

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	255
BackBay Baths	750	50	150	7½	195
Badham Pile	500	50	50	12	40
Bapty Brothers	5,000	100	100	12	105
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	6,625	200	185	18	42
Bombay Fire Insurance	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
	600	2,500	1,000	70	1,01
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	3,850
Do. New Issue	500	375	62½	67½	959
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	86
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	122½
Geyer&Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	106
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	28	313
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	120
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	33
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	103
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	58xd
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	--	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	175
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	83
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	20
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	53
Do. Prf.	1,000	11	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	985
Thacker & Co.	1,360	100	100	10	102
Telephone Co.	3,200	25	2½	Rs. 1	19

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	–	£100	all	5 p.c	2,40
B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	460

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-11-6
Carolas	„ 225
Mexican Dollars	„ 222
Five Franc Pieces Gold	„ 307
Bar Silver	„ 106-8
Gold Leaf	„ 24-8
Bar Gold, English	„ 25-2
Bar Australian	„ 24-13
Bar Bombay	„ 24-13
Bar Pekin	„ 24-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	107 15-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	104¼
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	114
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Port Trust Bonds	104

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 9-32 to 5-16d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3¼ to 9-32d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 3 11-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 3⅜d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 17-32d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 15-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 9-16d.
Francs	3 Do. do.	1·82¼
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·83½
Calcutta	At sight	100
Do.	60 days' do.	99½ nom
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' do.	99½
China	60 days' do.	217

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 28th April, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah	29·865
Temperature of the Air	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·703
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·2
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8a.m. next day)	90·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·6
General Directions of Wind*	SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	391

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Public Meeting regarding Police Charges, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 4-30 p.m.
Prize-Distribution, Bhuleshwar Girls' School, 5 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Ethelaida (s), from Marseilles; Persian Gunboat Persepolis, Bushire; and Bisagno (s), Hongkong.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Falls of Inversnaid sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Twickenham left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Werneth Hall entered the dock on Thursday, and the s. s. Imaum and Bisagno yesterday.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the ratepayers to protest against the police charges will be held at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, this afternoon.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMIYE-E-FARSI.—The weekly meeting for improving conversational powers in Persian will be held, this evening, in the hall of the new High School, when Mirza Hassan, the Anjuman's Moonshee, will be present.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—At the regular weekly gathering of the Union, to be held this evening, at 8-30, at the People's Free Reading Room and Library, Bazaar Gate, Fort, Mr. Anna Martand Joshi will give a lecture on "Health."

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 this evening:—

Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.
Overture	Banditen Streiche	Suppé.
Intermezzo	Moonlight	Boggetti.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod.
Hudson's	Farewell Symphony	Morrelli.
Valse	Little Gleaners	O. Roeder.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SPORT AT LUNAWADA.—On Monday H. H. Sir Vakhatsingji shot a pair of big panthers at the Vaghusra, a place about five miles south-east of Lunawada. The male panther was seven feet five inches from the nose to the end of the tail, and was three feet five inches in girth. The female panther before dying mauled a Bhil who accidently came in her way when she was wounded. The Maharaja's intrepidity brought her down. According to Dr. Surajlal Mathuradas the wounded Bhil received in all eight bites in different places, out of these two are of a serious nature.

GUJARATI TRANSLATOR, EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—We hear, on good authority, that the salary of the post caused vacant owing to the death of Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram Nilkanth, C.I.E., has been reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 150, and that Mr. Kamlashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, B.A., who acted for some time as Acting Professor of Sanskrit, Elphinstone College, Bombay, and who acts as Headmaster, Nadiad High School, has been appointed to the post. During Mr. Trivedi's absence, Mr. Keshav Harshad Dhruv, B.A., has been appointed to do the duties of the Translator and Vice-Principal, Male Training College.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS DACOIT LEADER.—A correspondent from Sankeshwar, near Kolhapur, says that the notorious dacoit leader of a gang of highwaymen, who had during the last five months infested and become the scourge of the country along the road leading from Sankeshwar to Belgaum, was arrested in the house of a Mang, by name Shettia, at the town of Sankeshwar, on the 20th instant. The police having received information from the mistress of the dacoit that he was in the house proceeded thither, surrounded, and arrested the ruffian. When arrested he had with him, a gun, a sword, and an iron crowbar. He is reported to have committed five murders and taken part in several dacoities and highway robberies in the Belgaum Collectorate and the Kolhapur State. A special party of police consisting of forty men under the orders of Mr. Holland, the District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, was hunting him and his gang for the last four months.

THE KALBADEVI MUNICIPAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.—In connection with the prize-distribution of the Kalbadevi Municipal Girls' School, which took place last Tuesday, and the report that appeared in our columns on Thursday, we are requested to state that the Municipal funds being too limited for prizes a committee consisting of Messrs. Dayabhai Tapidass Varajdass, Rajaram Govindram, Harilal Vullabhram, Chunilal Motilal, Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, Gordhandass Ranchordass, Gordhandass Purmanandass, Motilal Dalpatram, Ranchoddass Narotamdass, Dr. Chunilal Gordhandass Gunduria, and Mr. Cawasji E. Dadachanji was formed to collect subscriptions from the residents of the locality and others interested in the cause of female education. The following subscriptions and prizes were collected by Dr. Chunilal G. Gundaria and Mr. Madanlal Lullubhai Munsiff, about whom the report states that "our best thanks are due to Dr. Gundaria and Mr. Munsiff for taking a leading part in the prize-distribution every year:— Shet Dayabhai Tapidass, Rs. 25; Ranchhoddass Narotomdass, Rs. 15; Rajaram Govinddass Tarachand, Rs. 10; Gordhundas Parmanand, Rs. 10; Dr. Chunilal Gordhandass Gundaria, Rs. 10; the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association, Rs. 8; Messrs. Dulpatram Narbheram, Dipchund Manekchand, Surajram Girjashankar, Chhotabhai Bhaichund, Vajeshankar Kevalram, Ramji Abajee, and Govindji Hunsraj, each Rs. 5; Messrs. Thokarsee and Morarji Ratansi, each Rs. 2; and Mr. Madhanji, Re. 1. Presents in the form of books, clothes, &c., from Shet Gordhandass Gokuldass Tejpal, worth Rs. 18-8; from Messrs. Dhimatram Navalram Laximiram, worth Rs. 7-8; from Madanlal Lullubhai Munsiff, worth Rs. 5; from Itchharam Surjaram Desai, worth Rs. 2-4; from Devidass Sakaldass, worth Re. 1-1-6; from Maneklal Vijbhukhandas worth about Re. 1; from Ranchhordass Narotamdass one dozen handker-chiefs; and a large number of fancy presents in the form of boxes, dolls, pictures, &c., from Miss E. A. Manning, Honorary Secretary of N. I. Association, through the Ladies' Branch of the N. I. Association, were also received. As it is not convenient for Dr. Gandaria and Mr. Munsiff to acknowledge the sums separately they beg to thank all the ladies and gentlemen for extending their liberality in the present case, and hope they will continue to do the same in future. Any sum or present they may be pleased to send will be acknowledged through the medium of the papers.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE sensational melodrama, "British Born," was played by the Royal Artillery Dramatic Society, in the theatre connected with the Connaught Club, at Colaba on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the funds of the club. To produce such a play as "British Born," was rather a heavy undertaking on the part of an amateur society, but they got through their performance in a manner that was most creditable to all. The portion in which the hero, the victim of treachery and foul play, is charged with felony, tried and condemned to be shot, refuses to be blind-folded, but to die facing the row of carbines, the staunch fidelity of his sweetheart, and the British Consul's demand to suspend the execution of a "British Born" subject, was all acted with vigour, and with a realism that created quite a furore of sensation and great excitement amongst the audience. Mr. Guynan gave an almo[illegible] personation of Fred Taggles, a[illegible] as the heroine of the play, displayed a t[illegible] surprising in an amateur whose home is not on t[illegible]e. Don Andre reserved a faithful interpretati[illegible] George Seymour was an equally well-susta[illegible] character. All the other members of the comp[illegible] worked hard in their respective roles, and the pla[illegible] whole, was admirably stage-managed and dres[illegible]. Last night being the staff-night, the theatre w[illegible] patronised by the officers. The Band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry was in attendance.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.

THE seventh annual general meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, No. 43, Esplanade Road. Mr. F. Fischer occupied the chair. The directors' report, which has been already published in this paper, was approved and adopted. It was proposed to declare a dividend of Rs. 10 per share. One of the native shareholders moved an amendment to the effect that instead of Rs. 10, a dividend of Rs. 12 per share be declared. He remarked that the company had made a profit of one lakh of rupees during the year, and if the amendment would be carried it would satisfy the shareholders and enhance the reputation of the company. The amendment was put to the show of hands and carried by a narrow majority, but poll was demanded and the amendment was lost. The chairman thereupon declared the original proposition carried. Mr. R. Pile and Mr. George McKenzie were elected as directors of the company. Mr. F. Fischer, who retired by rotation from the board of directors, was re-elected as a director. Mr N. S. Symons was appointed an auditor of the company on a remuneration of Rs 300 per annum. The customary complim[illegible] to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

COLLAPSE OF THE LOCAL RIFLE MEETINGS.

THE Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Association has addressed the following circular to General Officers Commanding, Officers Commanding Corps, Stations, and Depots, and Members of Council, Bo. P. R. A.

Poona, 27th April, 1892.

Sir,—I am directed to inform you that a majority of over two to one of the replies received in answer to this office Circular 1058, dated 13th March, 1892, subject, "Local Rifle Meetings" are adverse, (a) to Local Meetings, Bo. P. R. A. being continued to be held; and (b) to their being replaced by Regimental Meetings under the control of the Bo. P. R. A.

2. The general consensus of opinion is that a Regimental Meeting held under Regimental management is more easily and economically worked, is more popular with the men, and gives Regimental Officers a freer hand in encouraging their men in any particular detail of Musketry in which they are known to be weak; and, secondly, that funds cannot be found for both Local and Regimental Meetings.

3. Local Meetings will, therefore, not be held during the present year; however, at its conclusion the whole question will be again submitted to Council. In the meantime the Rules and Bye-laws relating to Local Meetings will be considered as suspended.—I have, &c.,

L. VIDAL, Captain,
Secretary, Bombay Presidency Rifle Association.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury.

DEATH FROM SEWER POISON.

Khairoo Dagroo, a Municipal muccadum, employed in the Bombay Drainage Department, was charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder in having done an act resulting in the death of Raghoo Rama, a Municipal labourer. Lord Colin Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. R. D. Setna defended the prisoner.

More evidence was adduced for the prosecution. The prisoner, in answer to the Court, said he left his case in the hands of his counsel.

Lord Colin Campbell, in summing up the case, said he saw no necessity for taking up much of the jury's time in doing so. Referring to the charge of culpable homicide, he said it embraced recklessness and a want of care in dealing with human life. Now, the prisoner, it appeared from the evidence, sent man after man down the manhole without taking the prescribed precautionary measures, and thereby recklessly endangered their safety. The essential thing was to put a jacket and a rope round the waist of each man before he was sent down; but even this essential precaution was neglected. The prisoner was entered in the pay abstract as a coolee; but it had been explained that that was a clerical error, and that prisoner had always been as muccadum on the works, and received a higher rate of wages than a coolie. The learned counsel referred to the drainage rules, one of which directed that not less than six manholes should be opened at a time, and that none of them should be entered before the prescribed tests for the detection of sewer poison had been used. None of these tests had been ordered by the prisoner to be applied. The omission of these acts amounted to an offence as if the offence had been actually committed by the prisoner.

Mr. Setna, in addresing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, drew their attention to the circumstance that the prisoner was entered in the pay sheet month after month as a coollie, and was yet expected to incur the responsibility attaching to the office of muccadum, the pay of which office he did not receive. Adverting to the printed rules for the guidance of the drainage department, the learned counsel said there was not an instance of a muccadum who could read and understand those rules in English, in which language alone they were printed. The important question was: Had the prisoner neglected any part of his duty under the rules? The learned counsel urged there was no evidence to show that he had neglected it. Even if the precautions had been ordered to be taken by the prisoner, such as putting in the test papers and lowering the light, what was there to show that the accident to the coolies would have occured until after the sewage had been disturbed? It had been stated as the opinion of the Health Officer that the disturbance of the sewage only brought forth the poison, and that the test in question might be used without detecting the poisonous gas. Now, the learned counsel urged that the neglect alleged against the prisoner ought to be such as would be supposed to be reasonably likely to cause death, which was not the case here.

His Lordship, in summing up the whole case to the jury, said the prisoner, who had served some time in the Tansa Water-works, was, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th March last, employed as acting muccadum in charge of the Queen's Road sewer. The question was: Was the prisoner acting in the capacity of a muccadum or not? All the men working under him called him muccadum, and Mr. Waldon, the Inspector in charge of the works, said he had employed the accused as muccadum ever since he joined the department. It was in evidence that on the morning of the 27th March, the accused directed the coolies one after another to go down into the sewer without adopting the prescribed precautions or fastening ropes round the waist of the men, as the rules required. His Lordship, after reading some of the rules, remarked that none of the precautions mentioned had been taken. The Sub-Inspector was at church, and did not attend at the sewer-cleaning at 7 a.m., as he ought to have done. In his absence the accused undertook the responsibility with the result that the unfortunate coolie lost his life. Every one of the precautions had been neglected—windsail, rope, test paper, light, &c., and yet five men were sent down the drain one after another by order of the prisoner. If the jury thought that the rules did not apply to the prisoner, they ought to give him the benefit.

The foreman of the jury, on returning into Court, after a consultation of nearly a quarter of an hour, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisnoer's past service.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner, there is no doubt you were acting as muccadum, and it was owing to your neglect that the unfortunate man lost his life. You have already been in jail since the 30th March. The Court is always willing to accede when it can to a recommendation to mercy on the part of jurymen, and the sentence of the Court is that you be kept in simple imprisonment for three months.

There being no other case for trial, the Sessions were dissolved.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

The Trustees for the Port of Bombay, yesterday, preferred a charge against Messrs. James Hill, Phillip Grennan, and George James, Hill, of Messrs. Hill and Gernnan, stevedores, and Ruttonji Khursetji and Abdoolla, their foremen, of violating bye-law 44, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police [illegible] iron casting in excess of 30 cwts. by a [illegible] crane. Mr. Smith, solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. Brown defended.

Mr. Cooper doubted whether Ruttonji and Abdool could be brought under the operation of the bye-law which contempted the liability of masters of vessels, stevedores, or their muccadum. Mr. Smith upheld the Magistrate's view, and withdrew the charge against them. In making a few remarks Mr. Smith alluded to the increasing tendency recently shown for breaking the bye-law, and required to be put a stop to since it might result in danger to life and damage to property.

James Rotcell, a hydraulic foreman, deposed that he weighed a piece of press machinery and found it to be 1 ton. 14 cwts. 1 qr. This was done through a report from the craneman who was compelled to hoist it by No. 8 crane, the lifting power of which was only 30 cwts. The portion was hauled up from the s. s. Persia on board of which the accused were acting as stevedores and superintended the discharge of cargo. Had the sling snapped or the crane been upset through excess in weight injury to life and damage to property might have taken place.

Ibrahim Dawood, another craneman, said he was obliged to heave up the weight as the lowering of it into the hold would damage other stock.

Mr. Brown, in making a few observations for the defence, stated that to hold the accused responsible for the acts of their subordinates was to his mind extremely ridiculous. The personal responsibility implied by the word "shall see" was that no violation of law should occur through their own negligence and adopt reasonable precautions to prevent the same. He requested his Worship to take into consideration the extenuating circumstances on behalf of the accused, and order their discharge.

Mr. Cooper, in disposing of the case, said that under Section 73 of the Port Trust Act the Trustees had the power to make bye-laws for the safe use of works constructed by them and so they had the power, under its provisions, to make a bye-law that their cranes should not lift a greater weight than was intended. He thougth they had the power to make persons, who undertook to dischange vessels in the dock, liable if they neglected to carry out those provisions. He also was of opinion that under the bye-laws, the stevedores, if absent, would be liable for the neglect of their servants if they (the servants) caused any of the dock cranes to lift a weight in excess of that prescribed. Looking at the facts of the case he thought a fine of Rs. 30 would meet its requirements. He would, however, say, that from the evidence no personal neglect could be attributed to the accused, and he would add that it was desirable in cases of heavy castings that their weight should be painted on them.

THE MURDER ON THE ESPLANADE.

THE circumstances under which the body of a Mahomedan mendicant was discovered lying in a pool of blood on the pathway near the site of Messrs. Whiteaway and Laidlaw's new premises at an early hour, on Friday morning, have led to some shocking disclosures, and the prompt and decided action which the police adopted to trace the crime to the perpetrators deserve the highest commendation. Amongst the crowd of natives who eagerly gazed upon the unfortunate mendicant was one of the trio who principally was responsible for the murder, and his suspicious behaviour and language did not escape those who were seeking his arrest. His poverty-stricken appearance declared him to be also one living on alms, and he went by the name of Gunnia Takaram. The police immediately turned their attention to effecting the arrest of his accomplices who were met in Bhuleshwar and from the story the trio tell they seemed to have formed a conspiracy to take the life of the deceased for threatening to put the police in possession of their misdoings. The third agent whose name was Ballia Ganput had trained up a young pick-pocket, who relieved a townsman of Rs. 3. With this sum they freely indulged in liquor, going as far as the Chamar Bag, at Parel where they had twelve bottles of toddy. On returning to the Fort the four of them went to sleep on the pathway, and it is said that the three murderers arose at two in the morning to dispose of their victim. The unfortunate man was in deep slumber from the effects of the previous night's libations. They made as little noise as possible and while one man as it is alleged gradually grasped his leg and held him down, with another in a similar attitude over his hands, Gunnia murdered him by dropping a huge stone on his forehead. The culprits Gunnia Tukaram, Morar Nana, and Ballia Gunput were yesterday placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of murder and abetment of murder by Superintendent Macdermott and remanded in custody till the Coroner's inquest was concluded.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

There has been no decided change in the distribution of pressure during the past twenty-four hours. A deep depression still exists near Rawalpindi, and a moderate depression in the west of Bengal, and gradients are steep and strong. Squally winds prevail generally, blowing from north-west and west of Central and Southern India, south-west head and east up the Gangetic plain. The temperature has generally fallen except in the north of Madras. The mean temperature is above the normal average in all Provinces except in Burma, where there is a trifling deficiency in excess, however, only moderate. The highest maximum being 116° at Jacobabad. Moderate showers have been received fairly generally in the north-east of India, and light and scattered showers in the Peninsula and Kumaun and the Himalayas.

RAJABAI TOWER MEMORIAL.

THE memorial intended for submission to the Secretary of State for India in Council in connection with the Rajabai Tower Tragedy, after referring to the facts of the case and the strong *prima facie* circumstantial evidence of an actual or attempted outrage supplied by the peculiar injuries on the bodies and the condition of the clothes of the deceased ladies and the verdict of the Coroner's jury, adverts to the monster memorial presented to the Bombay Government for the appointment of an independent commission of inquiry and for ensuring justice in Aslaji's case. Referring to the trial of Aslaji, the memorial points out the very unsatisfactory conditions under which, owing to technical rules of procedure and the conduct and attitude of the police, the trial was conducted, and how important witnesses like Dr. Smith and Superintendent MacDermott, who were subjected to satisfactory cross-examination before the Coroner, escaped all cross-examination before the Sessions Court, and their evidence passed unchallenged, and how witnesses who had given evidence practically in favour of the accused were called, not by the accused but by the Crown and thus avoided cross-examination,—a proceeding which the learned Judge himself characterised as an act of "mistaken kindness" to the accused. The memorial proceeds to explain the utter unsuitability of such a trial to discover the truth or to throw any light on the proceedings of the police in reference to the inquiry. It is complained that evidence corroborative of the important evidence of Mr. Enty, though brought to the notice of the prosecution, was not called, and it is said that certain evidence having an important bearing on the case and explaining how the police hampered and misdirected the inquiry, has not yet seen the light. The memorial comments strongly on the acts and omissions of the police, and charges that the failure to unearth the crime and discover the truth has been due to its antagonistic attitude. Commenting on the medical evidence recorded in the case, the memorial shows that Dr. Smith's evidence consists of mere surmises, and that under cross-examination he was obliged to modify his original confident opinion against the theory of outrage almost into harmony with the evidence of the other doctors, who confidently asserted that it was a case of outrage. It quotes the valuable testimony of the "Lancet" and the "British Medical Journal," which appeared in those papers after the conclusion of the Sessions trial, which strongly supports the popular theory of outrage, and which is confirmed by the unaccountable and unexplained disappearance of the spectacles, the head-dress, and, among other items of evidence, sacred thread of one of the ladies, and the peculiar condition of the clothes of the other. Reference is made to the story of the bundle of clothes, and the failure of the police to follow up the important clue for fifty-six hours, and to Mr. Murzban's unequivocal contradiction of the police version of that incident. Exception is taken to the opinion expressed by Government that the theory of outrage had been thoroughly examined and discredited, that there was a lack of data for an inquiry such as was demanded of Government, and that the appointment of a commission would argue *prima facie* distrust of the police. It is emphatically asserted that there has been no inquiry at all into the popular theory, that on Superintendent MacDermott's own admission all inquiry in that direction was finally stopped within a few hours of the occurrence of the tragedy, that the real issues have not been raised or determined, that sufficient data have already been furnished by private enterprise and more information would be forthcoming before a strong and properly situated tribunal, that distrust of the police already exists, and that it would be intensified by an omission to hold the necessary inquiry. It is submitted that the Police in this case has grossly neglected and disregarded its duty and generally exposed itself to serious criticism, and that the public safety and interests of justice alike demand the holding of a full and independent inquiry, which the memorial prays for, not on any personal grounds, but for reasons of public policy.

THE EVILS OF POLYGAMY.

AT the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Manockji Muncherjee and Framji Muncherji appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against them by their father Muncherjee Bomanjee Panthaki, a merchant, on a charge of criminal trespass. It appeared that the complainant and his two sons lived in a bungalow, owned by the complainant, situated at Chowpati, near Churney Road Railway station. The complainant stated in his information that his sons had attained majority and he had hitherto supported them, but now they behaved towards him in a most undutiful, unruly, and disgraceful manner. On the 11th instant their misbehaviour reached a climax when Maneckjee abused his father and threatened him with assault. The complainant alleged that his other son, Framjee, also took part in the affair. On the 12th instant the complainant had a notice served upon his sons, through his solicitors, Messrs. Edgelow and Goolabchand, asking them to quit the house, stating that by their acts they had requited his kindness and they had no claim on him for their maintenance as they had arrived at the age of discretion. The two sons refused to quit the house, and hence the complainant preferred the present charge against them. At the hearing of the case, yesterday, Mr. Robertson, barrister-at-law, [illegible] Edgelow and Goolabchand, represented the complainant, while Mr. Budrudin Tyabjee, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. Mr. Robertson applied to the Magistrate to call at the complainant's bungalow to take his evidence on the ground that he was too ill to attend the court.

Mr. Budrudin strongly objected to the application, saying that the father was the nominal complainant. He had no desire to proceed with the case, and he was ill as alleged by the other party. The father had two wives and each wife had several sons and his clients had a difference not with the father but with the sons of his other wife, and they were instrumental in bringing this case. A cross-suit was also pending against the sons of the other wife. The father was not in the least desirous of ejecting his sons out of the house.

The Magistrate suggested that the case might be better settled outside the court, and he expressed his willingness to go over to the complainant's house on the 4th proximo to know his mind on the case. Mr. Budrudin concurred with the Magistrate, and the case was adjourned until the 4th proximo.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, SAINTS PHILIPS AND JAMES, APOSTLES AND MARTYRS, 1ST MAY 1892.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Agutter in G.—Hymns 182, 323 and 415.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 446, 135, and 431. Magnificat and Nunc Dimitts.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)

7 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service.)—Hymns 5, 126 and 242.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 125 and 346. Offertory for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Choral—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 411, 198 and 27.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

The Morning Service is discontinued until further notice.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Holy Communion. Hymns—191, 83, 35 and 285. Psalm 23.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 266, 37 and 386.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 315, 339 and 19.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

7-15 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 165, 225 and 31.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 137, 266 and 296.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(COLABA.)

8 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.

(BYCULLA.)

9-30 a.m.—Rev. E. Mortimer.
10-30 a.m.—(Marathi)—Rev S. Rahator.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 432 and 129.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 176, 197 and 179.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Br. Beale.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. F. Biscoe. Alms for General Expenses.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m.; and 8 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion Service:
Ps. 116. v. 13—tune 111.
Hy. 320; Par. 35—3, tune 9.
Ps. 103, tune 154.

THE arrest of Carl Wilhelm Brandt, alias Ivan Ivanovic Ivanoff, who commenced the publication of an Atheistic journal, entitled *Prometeo*, on the 13th ultimo, the first number of which was sequestrated by the police, has made a sensation in Naples. Ivan Ivanoff has been considered a mysterious personage for a long time in Naples, being of an artistic and romantic appearance, dressed in a picturesque Russian costume; his face pale, handsome, with reserved expression. He usually walked alone, sometimes accompanied by a fine dog. Paper found in his lodgings were in Russian, and seemingly of a political nature, but their contents have not yet been translated or divulged.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GOLD MINING IN BENGAL.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

FOR some weeks back, writes a contemporary, there have been grave rumours regarding alleged irregularities, or worse than irregularities, in connection with the Sonapet Gold Mining Company. The truth has now emerged, and will be found sufficiently extraordinary. The following circular has just been issued to the shareholders by the Board of Directors:—

Gentlemen,—In submitting the accompanying Report on the Sonapet Property by Mr. W. J. Begelhole, the Directors wish to put on record the reasons for seeking his assistance at the present time.

On the 18th ultimo, Mr. Von Moos was called down to attend a Board Meeting in order to give personal explanations. He remained in Calcutta that evening, dining with one of the Directors, to whom, after a long conversation, he confessed that for many months past, in collusion with Mr. Quillet (an employe of the Managing Agents), who was entrusted with the correspondence, &c., of the Company, they had coloured the Reports sent down to the office, and that on several occasions, Mr. Quillet had taken gold up for Mr. Von Moos to mix with the ore obtained from the mine—the result being given as the actual outturn from the crushing. The Managing Agents' representative, Mr. Euler, thereon accompanied Mr. Von Moos up to the mine, and brought back with him a file of private correspondence from Mr. Quillet to Mr. Von Moos which disclosed the existence of a course of treachery and deceit carried on for many months, and also a Report on the mine by Mr. Von Moos, to which latter the Directors could give no credence, but at once decided to obtain an opinion on the property by a practical and impartial expert. The correspondence alluded to was considered in the presence of the Company's solicitor with the view of entering a criminal prosecution against Mr. Quillet (who had, in writing, confessed the truth of the charges made against him) and Mr. Von Moos; but the Board was advised that neither of these persons had brought themselves within any clause of the Penal Code, and they had, therefore, to content themselves with the summary dismissal of Mr. Von Moos, and the Managing Agents immediately followed suit in respect of Mr. Quillet.

The foregoing is an actual statement of what has occurred to date.

The appointment of a reliable manager and plan of future operations is now having the careful consideration of the Board, and meantime the expenditure will be reduced in every possible direction.

By order of the Board,
F. W. HEILGERS & Co,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, April 22, 1892.

With this circular is the report by Mr. J. Begelhole, the "practical and impartial expert" whom, on discovering what had been going on, the Directors sent up to the mine. The general character of Mr. Begelhole's report can be judged from one or two extracts. So far it is plain the shareholders' money has simply been thrown away. "Considering," says Mr. Begelhole, "the time the company has been at work on this lode, and the amount of capital expended, I must express my surprise at the small amount of work done in the way of opening up the mine." And he sums up as follows:—

"As far as the main prospects of the mine are concerned, you know very little more now than you did twelve months ago; in fact, as far as Rugudih is concerned, you must start again almost at the beginning. The vital question is—Do the prospects warrant it? I think so. Carry out the programme I have suggested, and I believe you will discover payable ore. Then the prospect in the shaft on the Heilgers' Reef is a most encouraging one; sinking there should be pushed on with all speed possible."

Commenting on this the *Pioneer* writes:—

The many who have actually taken part in Bengal Gold Mining, the more who would have liked to do so had their timidity not luckily been stronger than their judgement, and the few who have kept clear of the fever from the first—all alike will be somewhat dumb-founded by the circular, published in another column, which the Directors of the Sonapet Gold Mining Company, one of the most promising of all, have just issued to their shareholders. Not, perhaps, since the early prospecting days in Australia and the Far West, certainly never in the annals of Indian joint stock enterprise, has so disgraceful a story of imposition and trickery been unfolded outside the pages of the "sensational" novelist. There have been from the first certain aspects of the gold boom in Calcutta to which even critics who are not the strictest puritans in things commercial, might easily take exception; but no one dreamt of deliberate and carefully planned roguery. Briefly the story which the Directors have to tell, is as follows:—Some time last month Mr. Von Moos, the engineer in charge at the Sonapet mine, was called down to Calcutta, and while dining with one of the Directors, confessed that for many months past he had been in collusion with Mr. Quillet, the clerk in the employ of Messrs. Heilgers, the Managing Agents, who had charge of all correspondence connected with the Company: that they had coloured the reports sent down from the mine to the office; and that on several occasions Mr. Quillet has taken gold up for [illegible] with the ore obtained from the mine, the result being given as the actual outturn from the crushing. Thereupon a representative of the Managing Agents was despatched to the mine, and sure enough he discovered a file of private correspondence between Mr. Von Moos and Mr. Quillet, which fully corroborated everything that the former had said. Finally, Mr. Quillet made a written confession of his part in the transaction. Such is the story, and the least punctilious on the point of commercial morality will admit that it would be difficult to imagine anything more disgraceful. The extraordinary assays which Sonapet occasionally gave, are now fully explained. Many took shares in Sonapet on the strength of these assays who kept aloof from other mines, little suspecting that the mine was being judiciously "salted" by the mining engineer for his own and his confederate's advantage with gold brought from Calcutta. Mr. Von Moos and Mr. Quillet have now been sent about their business, and with that the responsibility of the Directors and the Managing Agents must be held to end. They had a painful work to do, and they have done it with the promptitude and candour which the circumstances of the case demanded. But there is for the public another question. It seems that the Directors consulted their solicitor with reference to the possibility of prosecuting Messrs. Quillet and Von Moos criminally, but were advised that neither of these persons had brought himself within any clause of the Penal Code. This may be the case, but if so, it only shows that the Penal Code urgently needs to be brought into harmony with the requirements of the joint stock enterprise of to-day. If you deliberately make a false representation to a person with the intention of making profit out of him, you are liable to prosecution; but as the law stands, it would appear that you can make a false representation in order to deceive the whole investing public, and empty the pockets of hundreds of confiding shareholders, and yet be outside the reach of law. Our legislators, no doubt may be forgiven for having overlooked the probability of such ingenious persons as Mr. Von Moos and Mr. Quillet; but now that the latter have asserted themselves in India, provision ought to be made for their expoits with all possible despatch.

MILITARY NEWS.

IT has been decided that the next Soldiers' Exhibition shall be held, at Lucknow, in December next.

CAPTAIN H. FINNIS has been transferred from the Rawalpindi Military Works Division to the Rawalpindi Special Defence Division.

CAPTAIN W. G. R. CORDUE has been transferred from the Fort William to the Barrackpore Division, Military Works.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. M. ALEXANDER proceeds home on vacating his appointment as Inspector of Gymnasia.

LIEUTENANT THE HON'BLE H. D. NAPIER, Central India Horse, has been detailed for duty in the Intelligence Branch, Army Head-quarters.

LIEUTENANT H. V. M. LANGTRY, West Surrey Regiment, has been appointed to the 28th Bombay Pioneers, as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

THE following appointments are sanctioned.—Captain R. P. MacDonald, Hampshire Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer Bareilly. 5th Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F. J. Fraser, Liverpool Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 8th Bengal Infantry.—Captain A. D. C. Pond, from 5th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Commander. 10th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant W. N. Evans, supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence:—Major-General Sir W. Lockhart to Simla for thirty days Lieutenant A. Lyon, Border Regiment, to England for twelve months, on medical certificate; Lieutenant N. C. Taylor, 14th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, for three months, on private affairs; Lieutenant C. T. W. Forth, 30th Punjab Infantry, to Simla, on private affairs, till 15th October next; Lieutenant A. Ferguson-Davie, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to Rawalpindi and Murree, for six months, to study the language.

MAJOR M. N. G. KANE, Seaforth Highlanders, and Surgeon-Captain J. G. Black, Medical Staff, remain at home, on extended leave, till the 9th and 5th October next, respectively.

COLONEL C. L. HARVEY, Assistant Adjutant-General, Oudh District, proceeds to Simla to officiate as Director of Military Education, for three months, during the absence, on leave, of Colonel R. Hart, V. C.

FOR once a railway company has been held not responsible for injury done to a passenger on its line. The claimant in this case was a lady who being pressed for time to catch a train from Haslewood to Liverpool, and being on the wrong side of the station, adopted the suggestion of a booking clerk to jump down from the platform and cross the line. The booking clerk, though of the inexperienced age of seventeen, appears to have displayed much gallantry, for he not only made the suggestion but assisted the lady to perform this feat of agility. Unfortunately as it happened she was stout and not agile, and when she alighted with her left foot on a sleeper she fell heavily on the metals and injured her knee. Unluckily for her case, the sufferer confessed that she knew she ought not to have jumped; also that crossing the line was expressly prohibited. Besides this, there was evidence that when she was picked up she exclaimed "I know it was my own fault." In view of these circumstances a special jury at the Liverpool Assizes have given a verdict for the defendant company.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s Arthur Head, 1,886 tons Captain A Barclay, cleared yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Falls of Inversnaid, 1,707 tons, Captain F Wilson, cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and 85 deck passengers.

THE Italian steamer Bisagno, 1,456 tons, Captain E Baccarini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong (13th April), with a general cargo, 3 cabin and 10 deck passengers.

THE s s Ethelaida, 1,705 tons, Captain C Kirby, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (10th April). in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Werneth Hall, 2,680 tons, Captain A Buck, arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (1st April), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Forde, R. A., Lieut. Bondier, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Pell and one ayah. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Berenice, 1,632 tons, Captain P Mersa, will sail to-day, at 11 a.m., for Trieste via Red Sea ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr McLaggan, Lieutenant Harrington, Mr and Mrs Weber, Master Weber, and 2 children, Miss Pelleteir, Mrs Smith, Colonel Curtis, Mr and Mrs Fischer and child, two Misses Fischer, Mrs Farquharson and 2 children, Captain Brelich, Mr. G. Brazzanovich, Mr. T D Lorene, Mr M C Banjee, Mrs. Wiseman, Mr. T W Arnold, Mrs Felstain, Mr Brenninger and child, Mr Mohd Sahd, and 29 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers proceeding to Brindisi and Trieste per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain F. Egger, to-morrow, the 1st May, at 12 noon:—General and Mrs Keen and two children, Colonel and Mrs Edee, Colonel and Mrs Burne, Colonel and Mrs Brown, Major and Mrs Felose, Captain and Mrs Hall and child, Mr and Mrs Mac Gregor, Miss Mac Gregor, Mr and Mrs Simson, Mr and Mrs Obbard and child, Mr and Mrs Redfernl. Mr and Mrs T Roscher and two children, Mr and Mrs Krister and child, Mr and Mrs Wimbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Venning, Mr and Mrs V D Wense and three children, Mr and Mrs Waylandt and two children, Miss Spencer, Mrs O von Hoffer, Mrs Tooke, Mrs Wisemann, Mrs. Passmann, Miss von Gotch, Miss Dyer, Mrs Western, Miss Aguliar, The Right Rev Bishop of Damaun and two friends, Captain Gordon, Mr Beer, Mr Roeboeck, Mr H Thomson, Mr Aguliar, Mr R Wherli, Mr A Schwarz, Mr Luchsinger, Mr Kruzer, Mr Schmidt, Mr Rehling, Mr G Sigg, Mr H Schnitzer, Mr Offeurill, Mr Buck, Mr T P Watson, Mr Bosseck, Mr Schmile, Mr Wegener, Mr von Schnehen, Mr Rogers, Mr Warrick, Mr T E Dennison, and Mr Walter—For Suez—Mr Macropolo, Mr Vuccino and son, and Mr Harissiadis.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Santon	1621	Corell	A	B Craig & Co
„ C. Macneil	1951	Schofield	B	F Muir & Co
„ Naples	1481	Harrison	B	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Adowa	1517	Paton	C	M Mackenzie & Co
„ S. Burkhad	157	Williams	D	F Muir & Co
„ Ehrenfels	1521	Warckmeinstor	E	Gladle & Co
„ F. of Inversnaid	1709	Wilson	K	W & A Graham & Co
„ Highlander	1594	Milburn	L	T Morrison & Co
„ Swordsman	719	Nacoda	L	A Munjee
„ Lisbury	1728	Robinson	M	Cursetji & Edulji
„ Bawry	1542	Galbraith	N	......
„ City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	P	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Avoca	934	Nacoda	Q	Allana Munji

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Neera .... Nacoda .... Shepherd & Co.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s. a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Oberon	1763	Grate	1	
„ River Indus	2235	Scott	1	W & A Graham & Co
„ Hispania	2213	Abrey	2	W & A Graham & Co
„ D. Balduino	2014	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
„ Rohilla	2175		4	P & O Co
„ Venetia	1615	Creary	5	P & O Co
„ Imaum	2705	Poland	6	Bates & Co.
„ Imperatrix	2237	Egger	8	W & A Graham & Co / Austro L S N Co
„ Berenice	1633	Mersa		
„ Lady Armstrong	2341	Abbo[illegible]	9	T Morrison & Co
„ Damascus	2323	Douglas	10	F Muir & Co
„ Rajeon	1842	Crawford	11	T Morrison & Co
„ W. Hall	2083	Buck	13	E Bates & Co
„ Arthur Head	1886	Barclay	15	Cursetji & Edulji
„ Arthur Head	1886	Barclay	15	Cursetji & Edulji

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Khiva .... 2312 tons .... Hajee C Joosub
Hopper Barge Madlark .. 301 .... B P Trust

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Ethelaida (s)	Kiroy	Marseilles, April 10.
	Persian Gunboat Persepolis	Heinicke	Bushire, April 20.
	Bisagno (s)	Baccarani	Hongkong, April 13.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	F. of Inversnaid (s)	Wilson	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pachumba, Russell, for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Arthur Head, Barclay, for Dunkirk.
„ Berenice, Mersa, for Trieste, &c.

The steamer Ethelaida entered for loading yesterday for Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April.
25 Kerbellas .... Lewis .... Rangoon, April 20.

DEPARTURES.

April 25.—Steamers Pundua, Lindula, Ellora and Pongola.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
26 Niemens .... Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

April
25 Palitana s .... Negapatam.
Clan Macarthur s .... Calcutta.
24 Clan Murray s .... London.
25 Chusan s .... London.
26 Baghdad s .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—2 casks carriage lamps, T Alibhoy; 6 cases soap, D R Dady and Co.
Clan Macneil s—14 cases printing ink, N Cumroodin.
Hispania s—23 cases soap, &c. A Thavurbhoy; 79 bales paper, S A S Dawood; 22 bales writing paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

FROM LONDON.

Thames s—4 cases carriage varnish, Pestonjee B Press; 3 cases saddlery, A Hollis and Co.
Almora s—5 cases biscuits, T Akberally.
Annie Barrow s—4 cases writing paper and envelopes, A Keckabhoy.
Mary Beyts s—3 cases paper and envelopes, A Keckabhoy.
Arroyo s—9 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 40 cases muslin glass, S Baboojee and Sons; 9 cases tobacco, H Maneckjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—10 cases chemicals, Hormusjee Ruttonjee and Co; 3 cases lamps, T M Raysey; 12 cases chemicals, Maharani Ice Co; 23 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 2 cases musical instruments, T S Ramchunder and Bros; 19 bales printing, G Shrierishnadas.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—20 casks bird-shot, E Mahomedally and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—20 cases marble slabs, M Moolchund and Co; 10 cases plate-glass, E Tajbhoy; 200 cases candles and 93 cases writing paper, S A S Dawood; 150 cases candles, A Heptoolabhoy; 85 cases glassware, E P Mahomed.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—7 cases lamps, K Pudumsey; 277 packages writing and printing papers, Hugo Schwer and Co; 25 cases soap and 2 cases toys, A Thavurbhoy; 31 cases writing paper, Framjee A Davar and Sons.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—2,300 slabs marble, D M Rawal and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 22 bales cotton and 22 bales wool, H Z Abedeen; 250 bales wool, G Toolseedas; 4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.
Imaum s—10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 50 tons oil casks, Thos H Moore and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 boxes gold bars (Rs 1,23,000), The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, L and China; 3 boxes bar gold (Rs 2,48,000), The National Bank of India; 1 box gold bars (Rs 94,000), The Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank; 1 box gold bars (Rs 50,000), The Agra Bank; 6 boxes gold bars (Rs 4,04,000) and 3 boxes foreign coins (Rs 24,400), B Cursetjee.
Damascus s—100½ cwts millett and 169½ cwts poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HULL.

Lady Armstrong s—8 004 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 1,686 cwts linseed and 8,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Highland s—187 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Santon s—446 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Hajeen s—65 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arthur Heath s—4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—52 cwts castorseed, Hugo Schwer and Co; 125 cwts myrabollams, Otto Martin.
Wileysike s—220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 6,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Clan Macneil s—2,000 cwts wheat, Nansee Khairaz and Co; 2,970 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Imaum s—300 bales cotton, and 2,520 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
D Balduino s—115 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Falls of Inversnaid s—110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 220 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.
Imperatrix s—90 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Falls of Inversnaid s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetta s—400 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 250 cwts onions, The Oolon Co; 300 bales cotton, J Abraham and Co; 105 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 200 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 200 bales twist and 400 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, G Kadermul; 5 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, P F Talati; 160 bales twist, E S Sas oon.
Rohilla s—75 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, Essoofally Abdoolally.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—225 bales twist, E J Abraham; 75 bales T cloth, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Haji e Cassum Joosub; 100 bales twist, The Ripon M Co; 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 500 bales twist, [illegible]estonjee.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—120 bales cotton, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 125 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 165 bales twist, Thos. G Hill and Co; 20 bales twist, Jamshedjee, Bro an Co; 50 bales twist, The National S and W Co; 120 b[illegible] Moore and Co; 150 bales twist, Kil[illegible] 10 bales cotton, D C Curranso and [illegible] Volkart Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Venetia s—450 bales cotton, Lyon and [illegible] G Hill and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyo[illegible]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—APRIL 27.

Scott, Lt, Bo, 2nd KoYork L I, on duty, from Deolali.

APRIL 28.

Bondier, Lt, 17th Bengal Cavly, on duty, from England.
Forde, Capt, Bo, R A, Cavly, on duty, from England.

APRIL 29.

Brown, Lt-Col, Bengal, 18th B I, on furlough, from Silchar.
Robertson, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Barrackpore.
Baltioe, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Agra.
Gordon, Capt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Madras.
Cave, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 29.

Spilsbury, Capt, Bo, R E, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th April, 1892.

1. Extract from Army Orders.—The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to England:—Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Captain R. A. Willis for four (4) months, on private affairs.

2. Captain R. A. Willis having proceeded on leave of absence out of India, Lieut. T. M. English will take over charge of letter "B" Company from this date.

By order,
(84.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF APRIL, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·717	W	5	109·5	86·6	42	..	1·35	−1·42
Agra	29·745	N W	9	109·5	88·4	48	..	0·82	−0·33
Cawnpore	29·753	N N W	5	105·6	83·0	47	..	1·22	..
Allahabad	29·6·0	W N W	5	109·9	83·2	22	..	1·18	−0·47
Jhansi	29·731	N N W	5	109·5	88·7	28	..	1·39	−0·09
Jacobabad	29·730	N W	9	116·1	72·7	10	..	0·20	−0·62
Karachi	29·862	W S W	7	92·0	78·7	79	..	0·38	−1·67
Ajmere	29·8·4	W	17	102·3	82·5	59	..	1·29	+0·20
Deesa	29·851	S S E	19	103·4	83·2	63	..	0·25	+0·12
Rajkot	29·914	W	16	102·9	77·6	66	..	..	..
Veraval	29·913	W	14	..	81·2	79	..	..	..
Neemuch	29·822	W S W	20	101·3	80·1	57	..	0·24	−0·56
Indore	29·855	N W	7	102·1	75·8	63	..	0·87	−0·13
Saugor	29·762	S S W	6	107·4	83·1	41	..	0·75	−0·87
Jubbulpore	29·736	W S W	3	107·0	81·6	34	..	1·76	−0·67
Hoshangabad	29·825	S W	7	108·0	83·6	52	..	0·89	−1·29
Khandwa	29·881	W	13	104·2	83·8	64	..	0·31	−1·05
Raipur	29·717	N W	12	112·7	84·5	20	..	0·11	−2·10
Nagpur	29·764	N W	14	113·4	90·3	29	..	0·37	−2·25
Amraoti	29·8·9	W	4	109·8	86·2	41	..	0·33	−1·92
Akola	29·862	N N W	13	108·6	82·7	44	..	0·27	−2·09
Surat	29·924	S W	F	96·2	80·1	79	..	..	−0·25
Malegaon	29·919	W S W	11	105·3	71·1	81	..	..	−1·61
Bombay	29·977	W	8	98·9	82·0	69	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	29·959	WNW	16	104·0	73·4	54	..	0·82	−1·34
Sholapur	29·905	E	9	104·7	71·5	66	0·5	2·35	+0·02
Ratnagiri	29·950	S W	9	92·4	81·3	64	..	[illegible]	−0·96
Belgaum	29·945	WNW	7	89·8	67·8	78	0·5	7·81	+4·08
Goa	29·973	N	13	91·1	80·4	64	..	[illegible]	..
Karwar	29·978	N W	6	91·3	89·7	67	..	[illegible]	−2·56
Mangalore	29·983	N	3	[illegible]	77·5	87	·50	7·94	+2·74
Calicut	29·91	N	[illegible]	89·7	73·1	8[illegible]	0·36	8·08	−2·07
Cochin	29·952	N E	14	88·7	72·7	8[illegible]	..	23·03	+7·49
Bangalore	29·978	W S W	7	90·2	70·0	78	..	2·20	−3·80
Secunderabad	29·846	WNW	8	108·3	81·7	49	..	0·06	−3·18
Masulipatam	29·802	S	5	110·2	81·0	80	..	0·83	−7·31
Bellary	29·920	N	14	108·0	73·9	51	0·06	1·17	−1·97
Cuddapah	29·82	S W	..	108·3	85·6	46	..	0·64	−6·81
Madras	29·84	S W	16	90·2	82·1	65	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·7	S W	8	93·3	77·8	73	0·46	4·34	−3·42
Trichinopoly	29·903	N W	8	104·1	79·3	50	..	5·61	−7·50
Negapatam	29·870	S W	6	102·6	82·3	73	..	25·71	+1·47
Colombo	29·859	S W	9	88·5	80·0	65	..	54·19	+12·93

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by small amounts in almost all districts. Readings are highest in Ceylon and off the West Coast and lowest in the Punjab and in the neighbourhood of Allahabad. Gradients are steep. Winds are southerly or easterly at Masulipatam, Poona and Deesa, and south-westerly or north-westerly in other districts. The force has been [illegible] at Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, [illegible] in other Raipur and Nagpur, and mode[illegible] velocity was 32 places. This morning, the [illegible] at Ajmere, 22 at miles an hour at Neemuch, 18 at Bellary, Nagpur, Rajkot, 20 at Secunderabad, and 18 at Deesa. Except Raipur and K[illegible] at Deesa, Rajkot, Neemuch, Khandwa, Surat, Sholapur, [illegible], Mangalore, Cochin, Bangalore, [illegible] and Coimbatore, the maximum temperature continues to be in excess of the average everywhere. The highest maximum was (116°) at Jacobabad. Nights are cool at Sholapur, Belgaum, Ma[illegible], Cochin, Bellary and [illegible] tricts. The lowest tem[illegible] in other dis- night was (68°) at Belgaum [illegible] registered last are irregular and the skies are [illegible] changes places to the south of Lat. [illegible] in many Surat, Neemuch, Deesa and Jhansi. [illegible] also at rate showers have fallen at Coimbatore to mode- Calicut, Mangalore, Belgaum and Sholapur, Bellary, isobars indicate disturbed weather conditions. The north-eastwards of Masulipatam and strong [illegible] the are likely there. Gradients are steep [illegible] and strong winds are probable generally. [illegible] showers are likely in the neighbourhood of Sholapur, Belgaum, on the Malabar Coast and in the south of the Peninsula. The s. s. Somali left Zanzibar on the 11th April and experienced up to Lat. 0° 23' N., Long. 49° 8' E., at noon on the 15th moderate south-easterly winds and fine weather; to Lat. 5° 3' N., Long. 54° 53' E., at midnight on the 17th moderate to light south-west wind and [illegible]; thence to Lat. 14° N., Long. 66° E., on the 22nd light variable and northerly, and light to fresh north-easterly winds with squally weather and heavy rain on the 21st.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

CALENDAR.—APRIL & MAY, 1892.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter	May 4th, 0h. 2·9m. a.m.
Full Moon	„ 12th, 3h. 50·5m. a.m.
Last Quarter	„ 19th, 7h. 44·0m. p.m.
New Moon	„ 26th, 10h. 10·5m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 30	Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Public Meeting, F. C. Institute, regarding Police Charges, 4-30 p.m. Bhuleshwar Girls' School, Madhav Baugh, 5 p.m. Departure of Sir Charles Sergeant, per Mail steamer (mid-day). Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Assam. English Mail expected per s. s. Rome.*	5 33	6 21	1 8m / 2 7a	7 7m / 8 0a
MAY. Sun. 1	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 32	6 22	1 53m / 2 58a	7 49m / 9 0a
Mon. 2	....	5 32	6 22	2 41m / 3 57a	8 36m / 10 16a
Tues. 3	....	5 31	6 22	3 40m / 5 2a	9 34m / 11 54a
Wed. 4	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. New Mofussil Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. Chamber of Commerce General Meeting, 4-30 p.m.	5 31	6 23	4 58m / 6 17a	11 0m / —
Thurs 5	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Novelty Theatre: Performance in aid of Parsee Poor Homes, by Students of St. Xavier's College.	5 30	6 23	6 44m / 7 34a	1 12m / 0 34a
Fri. 6	....	5 30	6 23	8 15m / 8 26a	2 7m / 1 48a

* Left Aden on Monday at 3 p.m.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Mrs J Highway, Fyzabad
* Mr J Craig, Amraoti
* Mr and Mrs Drydsale, Wardha
* Mr and Mrs J Betham, Jabalpur
* Mr C E Ross, Madras
* Rev A Gadney, England
Mr H Harington, Madras
* Miss Paris, England
* Miss Ballard, England
Mr W Richardson, England
* Mrs S A Davey, England
Mr G Schofield, Bombay
Mr R H Heath, England
Mr T C Hill, Madras
Rev J and Mrs Shillidy, Surat
* Mr H Nicholetts, Akola
* Miss Nicholetts, Akola
Mr E H Fouracres, Goghra
Mr H Thomson
Lt-Col and Mrs W Browne
Mr T W Arnold, Aligarh
Mr W Kees, Madras
Dr. J E Nevins, Baroda
Lieut H C Tulloch, R A, [illegible]
* Mrs W H Cornish, Simla
* Mr and Mrs G McCorkell, CS, Ahmedabad
* Miss Drydsale, Ahmedabad
* Lieut T Henderson, Rajcote
Mr C Nordlinger, Bombay
Mr and Mrs A C Lloyd, Bombay
Mr M Strahl, Bombay
Mr J E Loveluck, Bombay
Mr G W Terry, Bombay
Mr F F Pickard, R I M, Bombay
Mr G W Trencher, Bombay
Mr A Francke, Bombay
Surgn-Major J Day, Bombay
Mrs J Cooper, Bombay
Mr W Barrett, R I M, Bombay
Mr J M Heys, Bombay
Mr J H Robinson, Bombay
Mr J Jamieson, Bombay
Major G Radcliffe, I S C, Bombay
Lieut T [illegible]oss, I S C, Bombay
Mr V E Booth, Bombay
Mr H O Searle, Bombay
Mr J H Bibra, Bombay
Mr J J Gonzalez, B L, Bombay
Mr M Breslauer, Bombay
Mr E A G [illegible], Bombay

[illegible] during the week marked thus (*)

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

ELECTRO-PLATED CRUET FRAMES.—Best Triple Silver Plate, Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 15, 20, 25 and 30. Egg Frames, with Spoons, Rs. 30, 35, 45 and 60. Ice Pails with Servers, Rs. 18, and all other articles of plate for Table and Ornamental use at similar low prices.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others. —J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO ICE FACTORIES.—A first-class ENGINEER having long experience in the Ice Manufacturing line is prepared to undertake on very moderate terms SUPERVISION, the REPAIRS and ERECTIONS of Ice Machines. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE ENGINEER, 58, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a Smart CLERK, Hindoo or Parsee. One accustomed to ACCOUNTS and Correspondence. Apply "28," care of this Paper.

WANTED, a Suite of unfurnished APARTMENTS, in or near the Fort. Apply, stating full particulars, to "H.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an ENERGETIC MAN to assist in a Lucrative Business. Apply to "E. R. R.," at the Ripon Club.

ONE or TWO ROOMS, with Kitchen and Bathroom, are REQUIRED near Grant Road Station. Apply, "BACHELOR," care of this Paper.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, Sole Agent for Basel Mission Hand-made Table Linen, Towels, Tweeds, &c. ALL goods delivered here at Manufactory prices.

REVISED PRICES of Ærated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Ærated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for Artistic Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

COPPER TEA KETTLES on hammered Iron Stands (Black with Copper) Rs. 28-8, Rs. 29-8 Rs. 33 and Rs. 37-8.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR ate Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY (Book Department) supplies BOOKS on Quarterly, Half-yearly and Yearly Subscription to Local and Mofussil Subscribers.—Terms on application to the MANAGER, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE Auction Sale of Mr. J. Hartley's furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, plants, &c., at Government House Road, Parel, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED, TWO OVERSEERS on a Salary of Rs. 75, State Currency, and Rs. 15 allowance each; are required for the District Drainage Works for six months. None but qualified men will be appointed. Apply with copies of the testimonials to the Undersigned before the 6th Proximo.—GRAHAM R. LYNN, M. Inst C. E., Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

THE AUREPHONE ORGANS, with 3 music rolls, Rs. 50. Extra music rolls, Rs. 3 each. These are sweet-toned organs.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FRESH OILMAN'S STORES, JUST UNPACKED.—Fresh Salmon, per doz. Rs. 5-4; Fresh Herrings, per doz. Rs. 3; Green Peas, per doz. Rs. 3; Assorted Jam, per doz. Rs. 4. A single article at Wholesale Rates. —PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

RIPON HOTEL occupies the Finest and most central position in Mahableshwar. Best accommodation and Excellent Cuisine. Within easy walking distance of the Club, Gymkhana, and all the Public Buildings

[redacted]

Mechanical Toys in great variety. [redacted] and Co., Apollo Street.

JUST ARRIVED.—Fresh Batch of WALERS, comprising pair of Brown Carriage Horses, 15 hands, 1 inch, and pair of Greys; also two weight carrying COBS.—At R. SCOTT and Co., Girgaum.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectively invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

MATCHLESS STEEL TRUNKS for SALE at HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row, below Sir Dinshaw Petit's Office. Apply to the AGENT.

TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, LARGE COMFORTABLE HOUSE, 8 Bed and 4 Sitting Rooms, Room suitable for Billiard Room, Conservatory, large grounds, &c. For particulars apply Lt.-Col. BREWSTER, Brech Holme, Hampton Hill, Middlesex, or Lt. BREWSTER, R. A., Bolarum.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

RUSSIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN LESSONS are given by Mons. Henri C. Sohn. (Parisian) T. F. L. St. Petersburgh, and Classes are also held daily in the above languages at No. 5, Hornby Row. Terms very moderate. Pupils are also attended at their own residence.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Syndicate invite APPLICATIONS for one of the two annual GILCHRIST SCHOLARSHIPS, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than MONDAY, the 20th of June, 1892. For further information see Notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of 18th February, 1892, Part II.

By Order.
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 13th April, 1892.

DR. ARDESIR DORABJEE,
DENTAL SURGEON,
8, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
NEXT TO ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

THE improved demand for Cotton noticed in our recent reports has latterly subsided in presence of the downward movement in the governing markets for this staple, and this market has become dull, while some of the late advance in prices has been lost. Wheat has been quiet in tone, with only a small export business passing and rates have receded almost daily during the past week. Seeds have been steady on the whole, though transactions have continued to be only on a moderate scale. The course of Exchange has varied in sympathy with advices regarding Silver, and our closing quotations this evening show a decline of 3-32d. in Bank Paper, and of 1-16d. in Credits compared with those ruling a week ago. Government Paper has advanced ⅜ per cent. in Fours. Freights are weaker, and relets have been given at lower rates. The position of Imports is unchanged, and values generally are on the previous level.

MONEY.—Although Cotton has been arriving in larger quantities of late, while other staple exports have been coming to market very freely, the easy position of the Money Market, which we indicated as likely to obtain this busy season, was again illustrated by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs, issued on Monday, and showing an increase in the Cash Balance since the date of the previous Return of 50½ lakhs, the major part of this considerable increase having been due to a further falling off of the trade demand for Money. The principal movement in the week under review had been an accession of 27¾ lakhs to Private Deposits; while a further material diminution of Bills Discounted had taken place; Loans having remained in about the previous position; and the total decrease in trade requirements was thus some 31¼ lakhs, or nearly double the diminution disclosed by the previous Return; the Cash Balance having been further increased by a large addition to Government Deposits. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened weaker on last mail day in sympathy with a decline in Silver in New York, Bank remittance having been quoted at 1s. 3 3-16 to 7-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d. to 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, at which latter rate a little was placed. In three months' sight Credits also a moderate amount was done at 1s. 3⅜d., and the market closed quiet and steady. On Monday, Saturday's closing rates were quoted at opening for Bank remittance, and 1-32d. lower for three months' sight Credits: but in the absence of any demand for the former, and a few Bills coming out at 1s. 3⅜d., rates steadied a little in the afternoon, and closed with the same feeling. The market opened steadier on Tuesday at an advance of 1-32d., all round. A small amount of Credits was placed at 1s. 5⅜d. for three months sight, for ready and near delivery, and later on, 1s. 3 13-32d., was the best rate obtainable, and 1s. 3⅜d., from 16th May onwards. In Bank remittance, rates rose from 1s. 3 3-16d., for Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 7-32d., for Demand to 1s. 3 7-32d. and 1s. 3¼d., respectively, without attracting buyers, and the market closed firm. The market opened firm again on Wednesday with the exception of one Bank buying three months' sight Credits at 1s. 3 13-32d., which, however, very soon got filled up at the rate, and the quotation then became general at 1s. 3 7-16d. at which, however, very little more came out. Meantime in the absence of demand for Bank remittance rates rose 1-32d. to 1s. 3¼d. for Telegraphic, ready, and forward, at which business was done, and the market closed quiet. Yesterday the market was firmer on opening at 1s. 3 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and 1s. 3 5-16d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 3 9-32d. for Telegraphic, at which latter rate a fair enquiry sprang up, and rates gradually receded 1-16d., say to 1s. 3¼d. for Demand, and 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits ready, and 1s. 3 13-32d. forward, at which only a moderate amount was placed, and the market closed with a quiet and weak feeling. This morning, rates opened with a weaker tendency at 1s. 3 13-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits and 1s. 3 7-32d. to ¼d. for Bank Demand. There having been but little enquiry for the latter, and no Bills coming out at 1s. 3 13-32d. ⅜d. was speedily accepted, and later on in the day, the rate became 1s. 3 11-32d. for May delivery, at which quotation a

[redacted]

took place, closing quotations [redacted] for cash and the settlement, and 107⅝ for the 30th May account; the other denomination having been still quoted at 104½, nominal. Yesterday the market was steady at a slight reduction from Wednesday's final rates for Fours, 107⅞ having been quoted for cash and the settlement, and 107⅝ for the 30th May account; but a firmer feeling set in before the close, and the cash price left off at 107 13-16. The monthly settlement passed off to-day in a steady market, which, however, stiffened at the close, leaving off at 107 15-16 for Fours for cash, and 107⅞ for the May account 4½ per cents. closed at 104½, nominal. Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 114. Port Trust Bonds are also unaltered, at 104.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market on some days during the past week than has lately been the case, and prices, both of Cotton Mill and Press shares, have more frequently ruled in sellers' favour than the reverse. Compared with last Friday's quotations, we report an advance of Rs. 60 in Sholapore and Lord Reay Cotton Mill scrip; of Rs. 17½ in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10 each in Central India, Connaught, and Imperial; of Rs. 16 in Lukmidas; of Rs. 9 in Indian Manufacturing; of Rs. 6 in Jaffer Ali; and of Rs. 5 each in Howard and Bullough and Swadeshi. On the other hand, Hindustan have declined Rs. 45; Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 20; Soonderdass, Rs. 10; and Alliance, Rs. 5. In Press shares, Scinde have advanced Rs. 10; Prince of Wales, Rs. 5; Mofussil and Munmar, Rs. 3 each; Bombay Cotton, Re 1; New Indian have declined Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous, Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 in the first issue; Karachi Landing are Rs. 20 higher; Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 5; and Thacker and Co. Rs. 2. In Banks, Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 5; and New Oriental, Rs. 6 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been no change of any importance this week in the position of staple *Grey Goods*, and rates are nearly the same as before. Sellers are willing to realize their stocks at current prices, while there is no disinclination on the part of up-country buyers to operate moderately. *Bleached Dyed, Turkey Red*, and *Printed* Goods have just maintained the previous position, and rates are just the same as before, for all descriptions, *Local* Goods being out of season generally, there is but a small enquiry at weakening rates. The clearances of *Imported* Goods for the week are estimated at 3,800 packages; those of *Local* Manufactures at 1,600 bales.

YARNS.—A moderate business has been done in *Imported Twist* during the week, and prices have advanced ⅛ anna per lb., the market being steady at the rise. In Local Spinnings there has been a moderate enquiry for China makes at prices the turn in favour of sellers. Some favourite spinnings have gained somewhat in value; and spinners are in the same mood as before. The fall in Cotton this week, however, has somewhat cooled the eagerness of purchasers. The Sales for the week have aggregated about 4,000 bales.

METALS.—There has been a decline of 4 annas per cwt. in the price of *Copper*, and only a moderate busines has been done; but the market is steady at the fall. *Yellow Metal* has been quiet, and transactions have been upon only a small scale, prices in this market also having given way 4 annas per cwt. *Iron* has been taken to a small extent in a quiet market, and prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

COAL is firm. Sales have been reported during the week of Powell's Duffryn, and Davison's West Hartley, for March-April shipment, at Rs. 17 and Rs. 16½ per ton, respectively; and Allcron Merthyr Cardiff per Melleridge (s), at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16 per ton. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Rs. 15 per ton.
West do.	,, 16½ ,,
Australian	,, 14 ,,
Cardiff	,, 17 ,,

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was established in prices in this market at the close of last week; but only a small business, and that mainly for export, was done. On Monday a return of demand, more particularly from local spinners, led to considerable transactions, while a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy was attained in Bengals, Westerns, and Bhownugger. Thereafter, the tone of the market became steady, and latterly quiet, with only a small or moderate business passing, either for local account or for export, and a further advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 in Bengals on Tuesday was followed by a general decline of Re. 1 in prices on Wednesday, and of Rs. 2 on the following day. The purchases for export during the week have been about 7,500 bales, consisting of Oomra and Dhollera descriptions, Broach, Bengals, and Dharwar, and including some contracts for Dhollera for May delivery; the takings of the Mills having been to about the same extent and made up chiefly of Oomra and Dhollera kinds, Dharwar, and Compta Ginned.

The Receipts of cotton during the past week (of this season's crop) have been 92,000 bales against 103,000 bales arrived in the week preceding, and 63,200 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the falling off on the present season's Receipts compared with last season's has now become reduced to 391,200 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission, viz.:—

Cotton—	Per candy. Rs.	Per lbs. C. & F.
Bengal Fine		162—3 3-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	147-148—2 15-16d.
Do. Good	,,	137—2¾d.
Broach Fine	,,	181—3 19-32d.
Do. Good	,,	175—3 13-32d.
Khandeish Fully Good	,,	169—3 5-32d.
Do. Good	,,	151—3 1-16d.
Dhollera Fine (May)	,,	171—3 11-32d.
Do. Fully Good do.	,,	162—3 3-32d.
Do. Good do.	,,	152—3 1-32d.
Belatee Fine	,,	163—3 7-32d.
Do. Fully Good	,,	153—3 1-32d.
Oomra Fully Good	,,	165—3¼d.
Do. Good	,,	158—3⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar Good	,,	166—3¼d.

The Arrivals of new cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	252,000	318,000
Berar	265,700	296,500
Barsi and Nuggur	73,500	88,500
Bengals	96,000	277,000
Hingunghat	2,000	21,200
Persian and Sind	18,000	23,000
Broach	138,000	151,000
Dhollera	120,500	199,000
Compta & Dharwar	4,300	7,000
Total	990,000	1,381,200

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts	1892 Bales	1891 Bales	1890 Bales
For the week	92,127	63,698	86,466
From 1st Jan. to 28th April	919,292	1,217,236	1,284,660
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	73,145	77,788	28,998
From 1st Jan. to 28th April	430,267	618,022	843,917
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	2,463	4633	1,859
From 1st Jan. to 28th April	87,366	44,722	23,10

WHEAT has been a quiet, not to say dull, market throughout the week, and for the last three days prices have been declining from a half to 1¼ anna per cwt. daily, while transactions have been upon a very limited scale.

SEEDS have been steady on most days, but business has never been more than moderate, and latterly it has become small. There has been some movement in *Linseed*, the price of which advanced ¼ anna per cwt. at the beginning of the week, but declined ¾ anna yesterday; while *Rapeseed* advanced one anna per cwt. on Tuesday. We now quote:—

Linseed	Rs. 6-10-0 to Rs. 6-12-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,, 7-4-0 ,,
,, ,, Cawnpore	,, 6-9-0 to ,, 6-11-0 ,,
,, Red	,, 6-1-0 to ,, 6-2-0 ,,
Gingelly, White	Rs. 42-8-0 to Rs. 43-4-0 per candy.
,, Mixed	,, 37-0-0 to Rs. 41-0-0

The Comparative Imports of Wheat [redacted] are as follows:—

	1892. cwts.	[redacted]
Wheat for the week	448,382	[redacted]
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th April	3,769,407	[redacted]
Linseed for the week	187,226	[redacted]
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th April	2,292,442	[redacted]
Rapeseed for the week	111,976	[redacted]
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th April	554,786	[redacted]
Gingellyseed for the week	11,662	[redacted]
do. from 1st Jan. to 28th April	801,854	[redacted]

[redacted] for Bombay, at 2 p.m. to-day.

HONGKONG, APRIL [redacted]

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Teresa [redacted] here from Bombay this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes [redacted] Seyne will leave Kurrachee [redacted] April, at noon, and [redacted] Monday morning, the 2[redacted].

COMMERCIAL AND [redacted]

The Liverpool Cotton Market [redacted] quiet.

Good Dhollera [redacted]

The Manchester Market [redacted]

4 per cent. Rupee Paper [redacted]

4½ per cent. ,, [redacted]

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total bullion, £24,500,000; increase, £100,000; public deposits, £5,900,000; decrease, £100,000; other deposits, £29,600,000; Unchanged, other securities, £26,800,000; decrease, £200,000; notes and gold, £15,300,000; increase, £200,000. The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, prfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, prfect.
At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.
Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.
Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou is temporarily prohibited.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
Mauritius mail closes at Durban on Monday, the 2nd May.
Line Bangkok-Saigon interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, APRIL 28.

10 p.m.	83·1

FRIDAY, APRIL 29.

6 a.m.	82·1
10 a.m.	87·7
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	88·4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DUCHESNE—April 25, at 31, Poonamallee Road, Egmore, the wife of A E Duchesne, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—BERLIE—April 25, at St. Thomas' Church, St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev Arthur Taylor, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev C H Pelly, M A, Herbert Taylor, Madras Police, to Eleanor (Ella) Maude, eldest daughter of Mr Henry Berlie, P W D, Madras.

DEATH.

LAYTON—April 22, in Cawnpore, of cholera, Miss M E Layton, Superintendent of the Calcutta Girls' School.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1892.

SIR WILLIAM HUNTER'S "Study" of the administration of the Bombay Presidency during the Governorship of Lord Reay will, perhaps, be more fully understood if it is known that the idea of the book originated with Mr. B. M. Malabari and a few other native gentlemen who felt that the best memorial to our late Governor would be provided in a plain and unvarnished record of the work that had been done in Bombay between 1885 and 1890. This is a very practical way of commemorating a Governor, and the commemoration could not have been entrusted to hands more competent than those of Sir William Hunter. As a chapter in biography, indeed, the book would be the reverse of remarkable; but as a "study in Indian administration" it is excellent, and on the whole we must approve of the discretion of those who entrusted work to Sir William Hunter when they decided that the personal element should be subordinated to the strictly administrative, and that the least possible prominence should be given to those episodes in Lord Reay's Bombay career which were the subjects of controversy and recrimination. In reviewing the Reay administration at its close, two years ago, we pointed out how much wider the area covered by it was than people seemed to think who assumed that its history began with the suspension of Mr. Arthur Crawford, and that the only characters who figured in it were that gentleman himself, Lord Reay, two estimable Judges of the High Court, and two categories of mamlatdars. And precisely this view is brought to notice in the appropriately subordinate place which Sir William Hunter allots to proceedings which at one time seemed to shut out from the vision of many of our neighbours everything that was not related to that melancholy case. He allots less than two pages to the case itself, and just four pages to a brief summary of the discussion concerning the indemnity promised to the peccant mamlatdars. This is as much as most of us would care to read at this time—certainly as much as needed to be told in what purports to be an account of the purely administrative [redacted] of the Presidency during Lord Reay's [redacted] office. Sir William Hunter, who is never [redacted] generalization, has indeed, as it seems [redacted] kept himself too narrowly within the [redacted] description and narrative. A general [redacted] Lord Reay's work as a whole would have [redacted] the book and given it a completeness [redacted] which it is wanting. However, for any [redacted] is interested in the administration [redacted] Presidency, and who cares to study [redacted] departments as it exists and the [redacted] upon which it works, nothing could [redacted] useful than Sir William Hunter's [redacted] From that point of view it has a permanent value which every student of [redacted] ched in a work of this kind of [redacted] during the time that Lord Reay [redacted] charge of the Political Department. [redacted] told that for the duties of this [redacted] his early diplomatic training [redacted] him both a personal taste and a [redacted] aptitude. Certainly he showed the [redacted] interest in the well-being of the States [redacted] oversight of the Bombay Government [redacted] no Governor in our time has secured [redacted] of the personal regard of the Chiefs. And yet no Governor could have been more vigilant in discovering misgovernment, and in discouraging it in every appropriate way, not stopping short even of the deposition of Chiefs who had shown themselves hopelessly unfitted for their position. Sir William Hunter mentions some cases of this kind, though with a reticence which was scarcely necessary he leaves the names of the offenders in blank. At Porebunder and Rajpipla, however, there will be no difficulty in supplying the missing names. The chapter on education is, as might have been expected, a very full one, and the characteristics of Lord Reay's educational policy are indicated in a masterly way. A conspicuous merit of Lord Reay's work in this Department was that it was so evenly distributed. In each grade of education a new impulse was felt. Primary education was encouraged as it had never been encouraged before, and the Government grants in its support were increased from Rs. 2,90,000 in the first year of Lord Reay's term of office to Rs. 5,48,000 in the last year. His great services to technical education were not rendered without raising the suspicion, mainly amongst Brahmin critics, that the literary education which alone they regard as higher education was going to be sacrificed. By this time that idea has died a natural death; it had, indeed, ceased to be propagated before Lord Reay left India. Nor has the belief that in withdrawing from Government colleges, and placing those institutions on the footing of aided colleges, the Government was indifferent to higher education, outlived the administration of the statesman who inaugurated a policy so beneficial to the colleges themselves, and so advantageous to the State. The development of the modern side of secondary schools, the infusion of a more practical tone into the lower grades of education, the substitution of fixed grants for payment by results, the extension and reform of medical education, and the broad application given to the principle that the function of Government in regard to education is to inspect rather than to direct and administer—all these were features of Lord Reay's educational policy which will ensure for it a conspicuous place in the history of the Presidency. It may be that his successor's name will be associated with more memorable changes in Land Revenue policy, but even here there was much in Lord Reay's record which is noteworthy. Sir William Hunter, who has a much higher opinion of the Bombay Revenue system than some recent critics have confessed to, prefaces his summary of the Revenue administration between 1885 and 1890 by a very concise history of the system and a description of the principles upon which it is worked. In Lord Reay's time several modifications of this system were introduced, either by legislation or by Government rulings. The Act of 1886 gave finality to second classifications of soil, and removed all doubt as to the ryots' right to the value of his own improvements. New and enlarged facilities were given to the ryots to object to assessments, and it was ordered that henceforth large additions to assessments should be introduced gradually.

These are only a few out of many beneficial changes made in the policy of the Department between 1885 and 1890. But they are typical of a large body of reforms, mainly in the interest of the ryot. The Forest policy of the late Governor has evidently been carefully studied by Sir William Hunter, but there is not much in his well-written account of it which will be new to careful students of the Bombay newspapers. Here there can be no doubt that Lord Reay set out with an unbiassed mind, careful of the obligations of the Government towards forest conservancy, and equally careful of the interests of the forest tribes and of the cultivators in adjacent villages who are so largely dependent for their living upon forest produce and upon a maintenance of reasonable grazing rights. In the more contented state of these people, and the on the whole successful endeavour that has been made to bring about a *modus vivendi* between the Revenue officers—the traditional champions of the ryots—and the Forest Department, we already see the substantial results of Lord Reay's work in this direction. The Public Works chapter is a full one, and with many of the enterprises referred to therein Lord Reay was closely associated. Great things was done in irrigation in Sind—for which Province indeed Lord Reay was anxious to do a great deal—and the Governor worked hard and successfully to get the important extension to Rutlam of the Godhra Railway sanctioned. Sir William Hunter describes, without being aware how little has yet come of it—Sir Raymond West's Village Sanitation Act. His sketch of the re-organization of the executive and the auditing branches of the Public Works Department exhibits two reforms, the former of which at all events has saved money to the Government and has worked well. The abnormal number of hospitals and schools and charitable institutions which were opened during the Reay *regime* is referred to in this chapter, but Sir William Hunter refrains from pointing to the fact, as he might fairly have done, as in a large measure indicative of the great influence which the late Governor had amongst well-to-do citizens. It is no depreciation of Sir W. Hunter's excellent chapter on excise and general taxation to say that there is little in it that will not be familiar to those who studied the subject in our columns at the time. Lord Reay had to make many changes in his course before he got upon the right track in regard to Abkari, but before he left the Presidency he saw a system experimentally at work in the Districts which has answered so well that it has since been extended to well nigh the whole Presidency. In the chapter on Local Government a prominent place is assigned to the Bombay Municipal Act, in the final settlement of which Lord Reay took an active interest. So far as an increase in this number of municipalities can indicate progress in self-government great progress was made therein; but there is reason to believe that municipalities were often introduced in towns where the people would much have preferred to remain without them. However, the principle of local government nowhere met with discouragement from Lord Reay,—and where it was being applied unwisely—as in the case of municipalities who clung too closely to obsolete methods of taxation—he showed no hesitation in calling them to account. It will be seen that Sir William Hunter's survey extends over a wide range. It is as full and complete as a careful study of the necessary documents, enlightened by a full knowledge of the general principles on which administrations are conducted in India, could make such a work. Few people outside a Government office can make a study [redacted] adding largely to their knowledge [redacted] history and to the facts and [redacted] Bombay administration, and it [redacted] many readers.

[redacted] reminded by a recent account of [redacted] School of Art of the difficulties [redacted] that laudable association with [redacted] the Society for the Encouragement [redacted] of Indian Art. It is [redacted] under the generous care of [redacted] Government some excellent [redacted] in the Trevandrum School. [redacted] the district officers are supplied [redacted] with which to purchase such [redacted] of the handicrafts and [redacted] as they may come across, the [redacted] being sent to the Trevandrum [redacted] for exhibition and sale. At [redacted] there is an excellent industrial [redacted] of arts, in which in addition to [redacted] classes, there is an industrial [redacted] some of the characteristic art [redacted] country are taught, such as [redacted] ivory, horn, and cocoanut [redacted] and *repoussé* work, lacquer work, [redacted] manufacture of pottery and porcelain. Mr. Havell, of the Madras School of Art, in sending some photographs of ivory work to London some months ago which had been executed at the Trevandrum School, said that he doubted whether anything of the kind had been so well done by Travancore carvers—and ivory carving has long had a home in that State—for the last fifty years. In fact a revival of ivory carving has set in under the impulse given to it by a young Brahmin graduate, who is now superintendent of the Trevandrum School, who is making full use of decorative details of the local temples and other old buildings. There seems to be no doubt of the merits of the work, and happily the Travancore Government are so generously disposed that the remark made by Mr. Havell that in India schools of art suffer from want of a continuous and settled policy of Government in regard to them can scarcely apply. The school will no doubt be liberally supported by the Maharaja's Government, and we have no right to suppose that it will not continue to be wisely directed. The fact that is brought out in Travancore experience, however, is that it is exceedingly difficult to make Indian art industries remunerative. Last year the school cost over ten thousand rupees, and less than two thousand rupees were realized by the sale of all the articles manufactured, only a thousand rupees worth of carving being sold. The Travancore Administration Report, in remarking that the institution has not yet become self-supporting, indicates one of the great difficulties with which every movement for improving the character of Indian art has to deal. People say at home when good work is sent to them and they are asked to pay the art worker according to his work that the price is too high, and there is always an imperfect assurance that the workman who puts his heart and his conscience into his work will be fairly remunerated for his pains. So long as Governments like that of Travancore will undertake to "encourage and preserve" Indian art it will be encouraged and preserved. But this, we suspect, is scarcely what the Society known as "S. E. P. I. A." has in view.

ALONGSIDE the agitation of the *Revue de Cavalerie* and the *Avenir Militaire* for the improvement of the mounted forces of France, which military men throughout that country are not slow to confess are in every way inferior to the German, it is interesting to read the most recent criticism of the Cavalry in India. Of course, the excellence or otherwise of the one has little, if anything, to do with the other, but if the contentions of the *Revue* be correct an adaptation of our own system might do much towards remedying the defects complained of. General Kodolitsch declares that in the way of cavalry exercises he never saw anything approaching our native Indian troops, while the British troops are as smart and fine as ever. The General saw our men fight in Abyssinia and remarked a wonderful improvement in their work, when last he saw them. And that these improvements are largely attributable to the officers it is impossible not to recognise. Our cavalry officers, in particular, set their men an example in pluck and perseverance, and it would, indeed, be wonderful if they were not smart and daring. The French cavalry affords a channel for nepotism, and, according to the *Revue*, suffers from the egotism of some and the apathy of others, and is in urgent need of uniform instruction and improved command. Apparently there are no Robertses or Lucks in the French Army, or it could never be urged that a great want there experienced is a commander who will belong to no clique and be superior to all personal influences. The *Avenir* goes so far as to urge that Generals of Division should be retired at the age of 56, Brigadiers at 55, Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels at 53, Majors at 50, and so on, the Generals being allowed to continue their military career as Infantry Generals of Division, as Generals Commanding Army Corps, and as Generals of the Army, "if they at their respective ages retain, as doubtless they would, their intellectual activity." The *Revue* on the other hand contends that age is no drawback to the exercise of command, and whatever may be the age of the Cavalry Officer, he may be physically and mentally fit, but nothing short of complete fitness should be tolerated. The view our contemporary takes of the subject is a sternly practical one, and its reminder that the weak philanthropy by which personal feelings are spared in the matter of promotion "exposes the lives of thousands of brave men in war and, what is more, risks the existence and honour of France," is not ill-timed. It is well known that the condition of the French Cavalry has been declining, whilst that of Germany has been steadily improving, and agitations such as that which is now progressing had become inevitable. The *Revue* demands immediate action; the *Avenir* proclaims the condition of the French Cavalry the most vital question of the day in connection with the Army. That the military authorities recognise some necessity for action is shown by their suddenly proclaimed determination to create two new regiments of cavalry next year to form part of a new cavalry division. This, however, can only serve to allay popular excitement for a time. The authorities avoid striking at the root of the evil, no Minister of sufficient independence and force of character being available.

A TELEGRAM states that the Madras Tramway Co.'s shares are being rapidly taken up in London.

THE distribution of prizes of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps and the Rifle Association took place, last night, at the Town Hall, before a large gathering of the respective Volunteer Corps in Bombay. Brigadier-General Budgen distributed the magnificent prizes to the successful competitors, and complimented them on their success. Dancing commenced after the distribution, and, though the weather was so warm, it was maintained with vigour till midnight to the strains of the Volunteer Band. A fuller report will appear on Monday.

MESSRS. WALSH LOVETT and Co. are sending five thorough bred English stallions to the Amir. The horses arrived at Peshawur a few days ago from England in charge of an Englishman, named Clemence, who will leave for Kabul shortly. The Government of India have granted permission to Mr. Clemence to proceed to Kabul entirely at his own risk.

THE sole topic of conversation at Mussoorie at present is the Himalaya Bank, observes the Punjab paper. Large numbers of folk attend the court daily. The startling disclosures that have been made have excited the utmost amazement. It is wonderful, seeing that the Bank was insolvent as far back as 1886, if not long before, that the public got no inkling into the true state of affairs before 1891. The directors even seem to have been without any knowledge of the Bank. They trusted their manager implicity. How far that trust was justified the recent inquiry has shown.

FROM the 16th to the 22nd instant, 1 European, 3 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 217 Hindus, and 30 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 263 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 281. The deaths are thus classified: 2 from cholera, 1 from small-pox, 9 from measles, 86 from feavers, 22 from dysentery, 16 from diarrhea, and 127 from other diseases. The death rate in the week under notice was 30·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 32·2 per 1,000 per annum.

MADRAS Civilians, who have incurred the displeasure of Government, writes the *Mail*, would appear to have special ways of evading the full measure of punishment meted out to them. In one recent instance a member of the service who had been degraded for continued neglect of routine of work has taken leave for two years. As his furlough pay will be calculated on the average of the past three years he will not do so badly, and by the time he returns he will, perhaps, have regained his former position in the Service. In another instance a district Judge was awarded a punitive transfer from one end of the Presidency to another, and as he possesses a magnificent collection of books the move was calculated to cost him a very large sum of money. However he protested so strongly and so successfully that the original order was cancelled and a transfer within easy reach by rail-road was substituted instead.

IT is understood, remarks the *Pioneer*, that Mr. (Justice) Wilson's services on the Crawford Commission were among the considerations which weighed in his favour when the selection of a successor to Mr. Pontifex at the India Office was made. Curiously enough it is more than whispered that one of the motives which influenced Sir Raymond West in resigning his seat on the Bombay Council, six months before he need have done so, was a hope that he might succeed Mr. Pontifex: in which case the succession of Mr. Justice Wilson, who held very different views on the subject of the corrupt mamlatdars, would be something more than a disappointment to Sir Raymond. By the way, it is not generally known that the Government, wanting a Chief Justice to preside at the Crawford Commission, designed to secure Sir John Edge: but Sir John was out of reach of post and telegraph at the critical moment.

Intimation has been received from the Secretary, Imperial Institute, London, that a Metal Ware Exhibition will take place in June.

A MARRIAGE is arranged between the Earl of Huntingdon and the second daughter of Mr. Samuel Wilson, M.P., of Hughenden. Lord Huntingdon, who is twenty-four years of age, succeeded his father in 1885, when he inherited the family property in King's County, Ireland. The Hastings family, of which he is the head, is quite one of the oldest imported into England at the time of the Conquest.

MR. PLAYFORD is sanguine of recruiting labour in India for the Northern Territory. He spoke to an interviewer at Port Darwin freely of the details of his tour in this country and of the valuable suggestions offered him by prominent officials in India. Tamils were recommended on all sides as the best class of labourers, and as the coolies go freely to Burma and Ceylon, it is not expected that there will be any trouble in inducing them to go to Port Darwin.

THE New York *Sun* quotes Secretary Tracy, of the United States Navy, as saying as to the disposition of the new ships in time of peace: "The largest of them and the most expensive, such as the three ironclad battleships I have mentioned, which will cost $5,000,000 apiece, will have to be laid up until an emergency: they are too expensive to be used in time of peace. They will undoubtedly be put in fresh water, and left in the custody of a small number of men who will keep them ready and occasionally exercise their machinery." He went on to say, "Our Naval Academy is undoubtedly the best naval school in the world at the present time. The only misfortune about our Navy is that we graduate many officers, and, being always at peace, they become old before they have reached the rank which should have come from active service. Promotion is wholly by seniority in the Navy, and, therefore, with a full list rank increases too slowly for many of the best men." A Bill is now before Congress which has been prepared by the Navy Department, by direction of Secretary Tracy, which provides for promotion by selection. The first selection to be made by a board nominated by the President, and consisting of three officers from the grades of rear-admiral, commander, captain, commander, and lieutenant, and all promotions to commander afterwards by a board consisting of three captains and three commanders.

A VIENNA correspondent writes:—On Saturday, the 2nd April, the Crown Princess Stephanie's book on the island of Lacroma made its appearance. A short preface expresses the hope that the book may win many friends for the picturesque little island in the Adriatic, which was a "buen retiro" to the Emperor Max of Mexico and also to the late Crown Prince Rudolph. The Crown Princess takes the reader first to the venerable old abbey, which the first proprietor restored and the second furnished most comfortably. She shows the beauty of the landscape, the extraordinary wealth of flowers, shrubs, and trees, and describes the sea in sunshine and in storm as she observed it years ago as a happy wife and mother. A number of historical reminiscences, connected with the island, are given. Thus the Princess tells how Richard Cœur de Lion, returning from the third crusade in 1190, and being very near shipwreck, vowed that wherever he should first set foot after this storm he would build a house to God. He landed safely at Lacroma, and would have kept his word, but the Senate of Ragusa begged he would build the church at Ragusa, as Lacroma boasted a church and abbey already. It was thus the beautiful Cathedral of Ragusa was built, which is still shown as that city's finest monument. The drawings of Southern landscapes that adorn the book will, no doubt, lead many who peruse it to visit the island on their next Southern tour.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REPORTED FIGHTING AT UGANDA.

LONDON, April 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that no confirmation had been received of the *Standard's* telegram reporting fighting between the Catholics and Protestants at Uganda; neither was the news credited by the Government.

MORE ANARCHIST EXPLOSIONS AND ARRESTS.

Anarchist explosions have taken place at Faenza in Italy and at Liege.

Further arrests of Anarchists have been made in different places.

THE DEEMING TRIAL.

MELBOURNE, April 28.

The trial of Deeming opened to-day after repeated attempts to delay it on the ground of the prisoner's insanity.

EMIN PACHA.

LONDON, April 29.

Advices from East Africa state that Emin Pacha is ill, and is returning to the Coast.

THE MAY-DAY LABOUR DEMONSTRATIONS.

PARIS, April 29.

The garrison of Paris has been reinforced by three regiments of cavalry in view of the approaching Labour Demonstrations on the 1st May. The horses will all be saddled, and the troopers ready to turn out at a moment's notice throughout Sunday next; and the whole of the Infantry of the garrison will be fully armed for service on that day.

MR. HUME'S DEFENCE.

LONDON, April 29.

Mr. Hume has written a letter to the *Times*, in which he protests against the attack made upon him in Parliament by Mr. Maclean during the debate on the India Councils Bill. Mr. Hume quotes his Indian letters to disprove the charge brought against him of being a rebel. He affirms that a crisis in India is drawing nearer, and that neglect of the reasonable prayers of India will hasten it.

THE LOCK-OUT IN LANCASHIRE.

Meetings of the masters and delegates from the cotton spinners of Lancashire are being held daily with a view to settle their disputesby arbitration. Meanwhile much distress prevails among the spinners.

THE NEW INDIA LOAN.

Tenders for the new India 3 per cent. Railway Loan of £1,300,000 amount to £4,050,000. Tenders at £96·13 receive 10 per cent., and above in full.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, with the homeward Indian mails of the 23rd instant, arrived here at 9 a.m. yesterday.

THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 29.

His Excellency will hold a levée, at Simla, on May 24, at 9-45 p.m.

THE HUNZA EXPEDITION.

COLONEL DURAND'S DESPATCHES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 29.

The Hunza despatches are published in to-day's *Gazette of India*. Colonel Durand, in describing the capture of Nilt, says the Fort was of great strength and the attack had, therefore, to be delivered straight to the front over a space narrowing to a width of about sixty yards. The guns, though admirably served, could make no impression on the walls, and the Fort was assaulted by a detachment of the 1-5th Gurkha Rifles and carried, after Captain Aylmer, Royal Engineers, had blown in the main gate. The gallantry of this officer and Lieutenants Boisragon and Badcock have been made the subject of separate representations. The brunt of the fighting fell on the 5th Gurkha Rifles, for from the nature of the ground the troops in support could be of little use. The Gurkhas behaved with their usual gallantry and dash, and the Cashmere Imperial Service troops showed remarkable coolness in this their first action. The casualties amounted to three British officers wounded, three men killed, three mortally wounded, and one native officer, and twenty-two non-commissioned officers and men wounded. Eleven men of the Gurkhas and Sappers who displayed particular bravery have been recommended for the Order of Merit. The enemy's loss was over eighty killed and many wounded.

The force then halted at Nilt, but on the morning of the 3rd December an advance was attempted, but, after the loss of one man killed and seven wounded, it was abandoned, owing to the impassable and precipitous paths. After many nights' searching a Dogra sepoy of the Body-guard, named Nagdu, whose bravery is specially mentioned, discovered a path, and on the night of the 19th, one hundred men, under Lieutenants Manners-Smith and Taylor, moved into the ravine. The command had then devolved upon Major Colin Mackenzie, whose report on the subsequent operations is attached to the despatches.

THE ATTACK ON NILT.

The attack is described as follows:—"On the morning of the 20th four parties of picked shots moved on to our bank of the ravine. The guns opened such a well-aimed fire on the four sangars guarding the path, which the storming party was to ascend, that not a man could show himself. Shortly after the fire opened Lieutenant Smith led off a party of fifty men, followed by Lieutenant Taylor with the rest. At first a wrong direction was taken, [illegible] an arduous climb, Lieutenant Smith found [illegible] barred by a sheer precipice absolutely [illegible] for man. Descending several hundred [illegible] n led the men up, and after another [illegible] climbing neared the top. The fire had [illegible] directed that the holders of the sangars [illegible] e of the danger which threatened [illegible] the small party was observed from [illegible] e word was passed across the river up [illegible] side. Showers of stones were then [illegible] side the sangars and crashed down [illegible] g party, but it had by this time [illegible] dangerous points on the cliff and [illegible]

SPECIAL COMMENDATIONS.

Captain Mackenzie, Seaforth Highlanders, it is stated, gave much valuable assistance from the thorough knowledge of his duties. His determination and energy were of much value during the enforced inactivity of the force at Nilt. His brilliantly successful fight which terminated the expedition speaks for itself. Captain Aylmer, Royal Engineers, did exc[illegible] work. His practical knowledge where all sc[illegible] wanting was invaluable [illegible] the g[illegible] separ[illegible] son s[illegible] intim[illegible] rende[illegible] fusal [illegible] by [illegible] submission, did [illegible] the rebellious Chiefs with the hopelessness of continuing the struggle, while his judicious treatment of the Rajas and people when the opposition ceased facilitated the subsequent pacification of the country. Captain Stewart, Political Officer, was employed in superintending and forwarding supplies from Gilgit, which important work was executed most satisfactorily. Lieutenant J. Manners-Smith was first attached to the Puniali levy. His gallantry in leading the attack on the heights, on the 20th of December, has been reported upon separately. His leading on the detachment of the Body-guard on in the attack up the cliff deserves as great credit as the storming of the gate at Nilt. Indeed, until successful it must have seemed more dangerous and difficult. There are but few officers who would have been capable of finding a path and rapidly leading men over such terrible ground. Surgeon-Captain Roberts carried out the duties of Principal Medical Officer to my entire satisfaction. His arrangements left nothing to be desired. His medical skill and care for the wounded was shown by the success of his efforts. An immediate advance was made by the force, receiving on the way the complete submission of the Rajah of Nagar. Captain Mackenzie occupied Nagar on the 21st, and on the 22nd, the Rajah of Hunza having fled, the people made their submission and surrendered the fort into our hands, and active operations ceased on the 22nd. The direction of affairs then passed to Mr. G. S. Robertson, Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Department, the Chief Political Officer. Under his instructions the flying column followed the fugitives as far as Misgar, six marches up the valley. I resumed command of the force on the 7th January, 1892.

On the 10th January the Hunza-Nagar field force was broken up, a sufficient garrison being left at head-quarters with a section of the Hazara Mountain Battery, and a detachment of Gurkhas returned to Gilgit. The conduct and discipline of the troops had throughout been admirable.

THE BODY-GUARD.

With pride and pleasure I wish to draw the special attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the conduct of the Body-guard and the Ragu Partab Regiment. They have shown coolness under fire and discipline in camp. Captain Twigg, 12th Bengal Infantry, Staff Officer of Gilgit, was Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General to the force, and was in charge of the whole preparations for the expedition. The Transport, Commissariat and Ordnance details passed through his hands. Much of the success of the expedition was due to his untiring energy and tactful management. I wish to bring the officer most prominently to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

Among the officers attached to the Imperial Service troops who deserve mention are Captain Bradshaw, 25th (Sikh) Bengal Infantry, who, on my being wounded, took command of the force; Lieutenant Townshend, who had superintended the drill discipline of the Ragu Partab Regiment; Lieutenant Duncan, 23rd Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), attached to the Ragu Pertab Regiment; previous to this during the expedition to Mut was in charge of the Transport and Commissariat in addition. At Nilt subsequently, owing to Captain Aylmer's wounds, he performed the duties of Field Engineer very satisfactorily. He is most energetic and untiring in his exertions. Lieutenant Baird, 28th Bengal Infantry, was posted at Bunzi in November, and had the whole responsibility of forwarding grain. The excellent manner the body-guard was handled in the advance to Nagar from Nilt was largely due to his presence. Lieutenant Williams, 43rd Bengal Infantry, was given an important command and advanced to the base of Chalt, where he did uncommonly well. I have formed a very high opinion of his professional capacity. Lieutenant Weddicombe, 9th Bengal Infantry, was put in command of Nilt Fort from the date of its capture to the 26th December. He is very hard-working and capable. Lieutenant Taylor, Sikh Infantry, led the men well in the fight on the 20th, and showed himself a cool-headed and reliable officer. Lieutenant Moloney, Royal Artillery, was in charge of the Gatling gun after Lieutenant Gorton was wounded in charge of the section of the Hazara Mountain Battery during the action at Nilt. He brought the Gatling into action under a smart fire within 200 yards of the Fort and did good work with the guns. Lieutenant Boisragon commanded the detachment of the Gurkha Rifles, and showed himself a model regimental officer. His gallantry and that of Lieutenant Badcock have been made the subject of special recommendation. Lieutenant Gorton, commanding a section of the Hazara Mountain Battery, brought his guns into action against the Nilt Fort at a distance of 250 yards and showed marked coolness and fought the guns as if on parade—his example being naturally followed by the men. Surgeon-Captain Luard's skill and care will be remembered by all who passed under his hands. Mr. E. F. Knight, who accompanied the force in a private capacity, volunteered his services after the actions of the 2nd and 3rd December, and were gladly accepted owing to so many officers having been wounded. He proved a most valuable acquisition to the force, and is spoken of in high terms of praise by all the officers with whom he was associated."

A DIVORCE SUIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

At the Sessions Court at Hooghly, proceedings were instituted by an elderly gentleman for a divorce on the grounds of his wife's infidelity, and continued [illegible]ive with him. He enjoyed a married [illegible] day. The lothario is a young a[illegible]

TH[illegible]MEN.

THE SECRETARY TO THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, goes on three months' leave, Mr. W. Mandi, Under-Secretary, acting for him.

THE CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, arrived at Simla, on Thursday, on the completion of his spring tour.

TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN SRINAGAR AND GILGIT.

[illegible]ing to transport difficulties the telegraph line [illegible]een Srinagar and Gilgit will only be repaired this year without the wire being laid on the new alignment.

LIEUTENANT MANNERS-SMITH.

Lieutenant Manners-Smith, Assistant Political Agent at Gilgit, who won distinction in storming the enemy's position beyond Nilt, probably proceeds home on leave in July.

APPOINTMENTS.

While Colonel C. L. Harvey acts as Director of Military Education, during Colonel Hurth's absence on three months' leave Captain Smith Dorrien will probably officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General of Luckow.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 29.

Military Works Department.—Colonel Twemplow is appointed an Executive Engineer, First Grade, permanently in Military Works Department, and Superintending Engineer Class II. temporarily.

Colonel Waterfield, 45th Sikh Infantry, to be Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Colonel Lance; and Colonel Lance, to the Command of a District of the second class.

Hyderabad Contingent, First Lancers.—Lieutenant Macquiod, to be Squadron Officer, Third Infantry; Second-Lieutenant Davis, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Macquoid.

Second-Lieutenant Turner, Royal Fusiliers, has been admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Leave has been granted to the undermentioned officers:—

Colonel Rennick, Hyderabad Contingent, for two years; Major Mansfield, Commissariat Department, for nine months; Captain Elliot, Royal Engineers, Public Works Department, for seven months; Lieutenant Andrew, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year, and Colonel Cunningham, Military Works, for eight months.

Colonel Phil Harris has been permitted to reside out of India.

Mr. Firth, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts has been permitted to retire from the service.

The following promotions have been gazetted:—Major Simpson, to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Captains Allens and Buckland, to be Majors; and Lieutenants Grimston, Tighe, Wimble, Holland, Evatt, Fryer, Boilleau, Home, Barton, Johnstone, Hawks, Rich, Davis, Clements, and Turner to be Captains.

Ordnance Department.—The tenure of appointments of Captains Dunsterville and Watkins, in the Ordnance Department, have been extended to the 25th March, 1893, and 5th September, 1896, respectively; Captain Waller, to be Ordnance Officer, Second Class; Captain Brooke, to be Ordnance Officer, Third Class; and Captain Pasley to be Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class.

Army Medical Department.—The following 22 Surgeon-Majors, who have completed their twenty years' full pay service, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels:—Crombie, Murphy, Joubert, Russell, Scully, Hall, Reid, Fasken, Lawrie, Wilson, Mulrony, Lorab, Dutt, Bookey, Macgregor, Young, Duke, MacConaghey, and Ferris.

Marine Department.—Captain Creagh, officiating Presidency Port Officer, Madras, on being relieved by Captain Street, officiates as Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Captain Bean.

Captain Jones, Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, officiates as Port Officer, till he is relieved by Captain Creagh.

Captain Chandler will officiate as Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, *vice* Captain Edwards; Captain Black officiates, as Port Officer, Aden, *vice* Captain Bishop, on leave.

Mr. T. Anderson has been appointed as Inspector of Machinery, Bombay, from Kidderpore.

Foreign Department.—Captain Robertson, Central India Horse, has been appointed as Political Assistant at Goona.

Captain Kemball has been posted as Assistant Commissioner at Thal Chotiali; and Lieutenant Beville, to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Finance Department.—Mr. Ray has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller-General.

Mr. Cowley has been posted as Assistant Comptroller-General, in charge of the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta.

Legislative Department.—The Sind Frontier Regulation Act is published for general information.

Home Department.—The services of Surgeon-Captains Rogers, Maynard, and Buchanan have been placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government.

Revenue Department.—Mr. Pemberton has been appointed Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade, in the Survey of India.

The services of Mr. Brown, Deputy Conservator of Forest, Burma, have been placed permanently at the disposal of the Ceylon Government.

Public Works Department.—Mr. Gilbert, Burma, has been reduced from Executive Engineer, third grade, to Executive Engineer, fourth grade.

The services of Mr. Smith, Executive Engineer, third grade, Rajputana, have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment in the Cotah State.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 29.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bombay Infantry.—Major Ternan, Second-in-Command, 12th Bombay Infantry, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Major Lister, proceeded on leave.

Deolali Depot.—Captain Carleton, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain Barrow, D.S.O., North Lancashire Regiment, who has been appointed officiating Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

30th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Jacob, 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 21st April, 1892.

9th Bombay Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant Ross, Somersetshire Light Infantry, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, dated 24th April, 1892.

Lieutenant Berger, 30th Bombay Infantry (3rd Beluch Battalion, is seconded in his Regiment from 19th April, 1892, for service with the Hongkong Regiment.

Lieutenant Hill, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, is attached for duty to the 14th Bombay Infantry, until further orders.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that Major Rowe has been transferred from No. 3 to No. 1 Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

Captain L. M. Guille, on completion of his instruction with the Senior Class Artillery College, has been posted to No. 14 Company, Eastern Division, R.A.

2nd-Lieutenant Hanna, on first appointment, has been posted to No. 2 Company, Western Division R.A.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, it is notified that Surgeon-Captain Crofton, Medical Staff, has been struck off the strength of the Bombay Command, from the 7th instant inclusive.

The undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction at Poona, commencing on the 27th proximo. Officers from outstations will travel on duty at public expense under para. 174 (*g*) part 1 and para. 513 (*i*) part 1 (*a*) R. I. Vol.:—

Lieutenant Hooper, 20th Field Battery, R.A.; Captain Carter, Royal Lancaster Regiment; Captain Harrison, East Yorkshire Regiment, (Adjutant 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps); Lieutenant and Adjutant Stable, York and Lancaster Regiment; Captain Dyson, (Adjutant, Sind Vol. Rifle Corps); Captain Aplin, 7th Bombay Infantry (attached to the 17th Bombay Infantry); Captain Saulez, 16th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Dressner, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

[illegible]oned Officers have been granted [illegible] partment.—Colonel Curteis [illegible] at head-quarters, for [illegible]il, 1892, on private [illegible] t De Costa, officiat- [illegible], 20th Bombay [illegible]ay to 31st Octo- [illegible]yuage. [illegible]nant Biddulph, [illegible]ate affairs. [illegible]enant Gage, to [illegible] certifice [illegible]ieutenant Fair, [illegible] 5th May to [illegible]ptain Nichol- [illegible]ivate affairs; [illegible]our months, [illegible]erinary Cap- [illegible] months, on [illegible]y Infantry. [illegible] in medical [illegible]ling, from [illegible]fairs, under [illegible]1875.

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 8.

OUR English palm branches are bursting into blossom in preparation for next Sunday. Our streets are fragrant with the perfume of violets and daffodils. Our sky is as blue as thy sky of a theatre scene. Summer has suddenly come upon us, but with the obstinacy of those who have been often taken in by the cry of "wolf, wolf," we refuse to recognize the change of season. Consequently the most incongruous costumes are adopted. Foulard jackets peep out under furmantles, parasols vainly temper the sun's rays to tweed-clad society lambs, and children wear white sun-bonnets with frieze coats and velvet blouses. For our climate is acknowledged to be treacherous. With the sun, as with us poor mortals—it is here to-day and away to-morrow, and though we may talk of seasons—spring and autumn, summer and winter—there is only one on which we may confidently rely on being punctual, and that is the one that is included in no calendar or almanac—the society season which has not to go through any test examination of weather before its arrival is acknowledged.

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In spite of Lent and court mourning, London is already very full, and everybody is to be seen everywhere. The park is losing its wintry dreariness, the banks are bright with crocuses, the grass is gorgeous with daffodils, and the lately deserted paths are crowded with energetic strollers and riders who appreciate the sunshine. But the wind is rising and the glass falling, alas! for the Oxford and Cambridge crews and their boat-race. The light and dark blue ribbons are fluttering everywhere, and the question which will be the winner monopolizes everyone's thoughts to the exclusion of Deeming, that much-married murderer, and of Mrs. Montague, the unmotherly mother who has got twelve months in prison to teach her new methods of saving (as she says) her own and her children's souls. To the exclusion of Sir E. Watkin's wedding with Mrs. Ingram, whose age we have all to apologize for incorrectly stating to be 82 instead of 79—(when one mentions the ages of Methuselahean brides and grooms it is *de rigueur* to be accurate as to months and days). All these cheerful topics, and hundreds more of wife desertions, breaches of promise, fires, drownings, pick-pocketings—are lost sight of in the thoughts of the great National boat-race to-morrow.

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One of the most interesting exhibitions of the year is the loan collection of early and modern pictures which the City Fathers with paternal solicitude for our edification and instruction have on view at the Guildhall. There are about 200 of the most celebrated paintings altogether, among them portraits by Romney, Gainsborough, and Reynolds, good examples of the Dutch and Flemish Schools, and of the old Masters, as well as many of the best known and admired works of our modern artists.

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One wall is devoted altogether to G. F. Watts' paintings—"Love and Life and Love and Death" being the most important. There are also Paola and Francesca da Rimini, Ophelia, the portraits of Dr. Martineau and Algernon Charles Swinburne, and two or three landscape sketches. There are several examples of Millais' work, from the days when he painted with pre-Raphaelite inspiration to these times, when fashion guides his paint brush. Of Miss Nina Sehonami, now Lady Campbell, there are two portraits, lent by her mother—one as a pretty child of about ten, the other as a pretty woman of any age over twenty—for years are not allowed to set up mile-stones on fashionable faces to tell how far we have proceeded on life's journey. The vale of rest—"To where beyond these voices there is peace,"—the property of Mr. Henry Tate, J. P., is one of Millais' earlier works. It represents a convent garden, where a sister is hard at work digging a grave, an older nun sitting on a tomb looking on. It is evening, the convent belfry and the outlines of trees tell dark against the sky, and make the scene most melancholy

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Delaroche's picture of the Christian Martyr is well-known to every one from the photograph. The placid dead face upturned on the dark water is, in spite of what critics say of its being an impossible position, very beautiful, and the impression it gives is blissful, almost divine repose. Paul Delaroche also painted the sad picture of the little princes in the Tower which has been made known to the public by the engraving, as well as by occasional glimpses of the original. He also decorated the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, of which he was professor from 1833 till his death in 1856.

***

Picture subjects have their fashion as well as bonnets and boas. Sometimes there is a run on martyrs, and Alban Butler's dry-as-dust details of holy people's sufferings are inflicted on us without the least regard to our feelings. At other times we are harrowed with history. Then we are expected to admire a matron masquerading as Circe, or to go into raptures over drunken Dutch orgies, or *genre* pictures of backyards and geese. But in comparison with the episode of Isabella and her basil pot these are clean and innocent artistic vagaries. At the risk of being thought philistine the public should protest against the production of more pictures of Isabella and her basil pot. Since the racy old horrors of Diocletian's time to the latter day revelations of Deeming's atrocities, there is hardly a more disgusting story to the practical common sense full mind than the sickly tale told by Keats of how Isabella buried the head of her murdered lover, Lorenzo, in a pot of sweet basil, and watered it with her tears. But her brothers stole the pot away, leaving only a few withered branches scattered on the floor; and then Keats tells how

"Piteous she looked on dead and senseless things
Asking for her lost Basil amorously;
And with melodious chuckle in the strings
Of her torn voice, she oftentimes would cry
After the Pilgrim in his wanderings,
To ask him where her Basil was; and why
'Twas hid from her? 'For cruel 'tis,' said she,
'To steal my Basil-pot away from me'."

The unpleasantness of the idea is increased by the artists' rendering. What kind the original old basil pot was, it is hard to say at this date. Perhaps it was like the orange tree tubs that stand outside the restaurants abroad. But artists mostly paint it as a very elegant art pot of the kind used to hold a common pot of ferns or "Dentzia Gracilis." Rosetti showed us Isabella drooping over a basil pot which was possibly the creation of Doulton or Minton of Ceramic art fame, while Strudwick in his picture at the Guildhall leaves us to imagine the kind of art pot from the style of the brass tripod on which it stood. The inference is neither æsthetic nor poetic—if a dead man's head would fit in an art pot it was neither sanitary nor nice to keep it there.

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Another ghastly story that artists love to paint is Ophelia's.

"There, on the pendant boughs, her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious sliver broke;
When down her weedy trophies, and herself,
Fell in the weeping brook."—Hamlet, Act 4. Scene 7.

The artists who have not done Ophelia might be counted on one's fingers. What pleasure there is to be derived from painting a poor daft creature drifting down stream to her death the artistic mind can only explain. What pleasure there is in possessing such a picture is even more unfathomable. Millais' model for Ophelia was Miss Siddall, afterwards the wife of Dante Gabriel Rosetti. She does not look in any way mad; except in the fact that the river bank is near, and that she makes no attempt to save herself. But most people who paint Ophelia manage to make her look mad—very mad. Perhaps this theory will explain their success. They paint a pretty girl's face, but their art does not go deeper than the surface, they fail to catch the expression, the soul is wanting, and so they call her Ophelia.

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One of the best known pictures, through reproduction, if not from the original Millais' Huguenot, is also on view at the Guildhall. Millais painted it in 1851 when he was not quite twenty-three. The idea is taken from the order of the Duke of Guise: "When the clock of the Palais de Justice shall sound upon the great bell at daybreak, then each good Catholic must bind a strip of white linen round his arm, and place a fair white cross in his cap." It was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1852, where, it is said, crowds stood before it all day. The original of the young Catholic girl entreating her Protestant lover to wear the white scarf was an Irish young woman, named Mary Ryan, with a lovely face, but a very uncertain temper. Looking at the sweet bewitching gentle expression which Millais caught so well, it is amusing to recall the stories related by his brother-artists of his sufferings from his model's moods, which were as mobile as her face—sometimes prompting her to pose as almost heaven-inspired; at others leading her to fling a dirty paint rag in the artist's face.

AN AUTUMN SONG.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF PUSHKIN.)

Fading—fading—summer dies,
Flying pass the sunbright days,
Rainy mists from marshes rise,
Nights their sleepy shadows raise,
Bare are now the meadows brown;
Cold the brooklets' sportive play;
White the woodland locks have grown;
Heaven's blue vault—a sombre grey.
Soon—ah soon will winter's cold
Greet the grove and greet the field;
Soon in smoky cot and fold
Fires a grateful glow will yield.

J. P.

RURAL REFLECTIONS.

IT is with mixed feelings that I have watched his Excellency's hot weather progress. I think upon the whole I may honestly say I am glad that he has got back alive and unscathed by the fiery ordeal through which he has passed. But it is almost a pity that there was not one, victim, one member of the rash party sacrificed as a deterrent, if, for instance, an Edgerley or a Fowle had been roasted. . . !

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These hot weather excursions are becoming too fashionable. While Lord Wenlock is satisfying himself by domiciliary visitation that famine is non-existent in Madras and that no dead Indians relieve the landscape, Lord Harris has explored the extremities of Bombay; has revelled with ferocious Rajahs, and endured the savage mofussilite and the ineffable Political Agent in the month of April, for pleasure! No wonder that the classical member of Government who wouldn't (and didn't) accompany the party at any price was heard exclaiming: "Isævos curre per ignes, Caincibus ut placeas et declamatio fias"—after his Excellency was well out of hearing of course.

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"What was the meaning of it?" enquired my esteemed friend, Hubble Bubble, with an expression of profound and anxious thought, "could it have been do you think anything like" (here his voice sunk to a mysterious awe-stricken whisper) "what the 'News Scraper' suggested?" Hubble Bubble and I were smoking in a luxurious apartment, with every appliance imaginable for excluding and mitigating the heat. Nothing short of extreme necessity would have withdrawn Hubble Bubble from that sybaritish seclusion. I was not surprised that he failed to comprehend our Governor's restless energy: or that with the universal suspicions (so discreditable as I think to Eastern morality at large), of his country he hesitated to accept his Excellency's frank disclaimer of the insidious designs attributed to him by the News Scraper.

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I hastened to reassure him. The News Scraper's sensational disclosure bore upon its face the visible imprint of malignant invention. Only the darkest most villainous imagination (such as no doubt guides the pens of the News Scraper's novelists) could have conceded the picture of any Excellency in the world cornering one refractory Rajah after another (under the flimsy pretext of wishing to take the air and enjoy the scenery) and holding over the terror-stricken, perspiring, cowering potentate a roll of manuscript—several pages forsooth! of nervous suggestion, expressly composed for the occasion, like a wedding march or a birthday ode, by Mr. L-e W-rn-r!! Can't you fancy the royal eye of Sir Blankji Dashji dilating with fascinated horror as his Excellency commenced to withdraw the scroll from the breast of his frock coat! Euse velut stricto quoties Harrissius ardens infremuit rubet (only poor Sir Blankji Dashji could hardly do *that*) auditor.

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As if too Mr. L-e W-rn-r could find time (even if he had the inclination) for the composition of this peculiar kind of homily! Nervous suggestion indeed? Why if that were so we should never recognize the bold hand of our beloved and honoured L. W.—quantum mutatus ab illo—[illegible] A. and crushed B. and generally urged his wild career, rejoicing in his strength and scenting the battle from afar. No, no, Hubble Bubble, dismiss the whole horrid fiction from your mind. Our secretaries have too much to do to admit of exoteric literary efforts, except of course a lecture here and there. But that is pardonable. Even great men are human: the man who is constantly in the fury and turmoil of signing resolutions, organizing durbars, and the vortex of full dress uniform circles, may yet have an honorable ambition to display his knowledge of taste, Shakespeare, and the musical glasses.

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The fact is his Excellency has, as I explained with a wink to Hubble Bubble, a fine, old world contempt for danger and difficulty; he goes a long way to meet it, and drags a considerable crowd of weaker vessels at his tail. "Do you think now," asked Hubble Bubble, "that any body in these parts will look back on that Easter progress as a phenomenal infliction?" "Certainly not," I replied sternly: "and now if you please let us change the subject."

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That was a pretty passage-of-arms between Sir Auckland Colvin and Mr. Caine. It is a pity though that so much time and ingenuity is expended in wrapping up the pills in elegant official gilding. This is the way in which I, with my reckless candour, epitomize the situation.

To Colvin, says Caine, "I observe with great pain
"That you've called me a liar; which isn't quite true, Sir;
"So I've sent you a wire: apologize. Do Sir."
"What I've said once before I must now say again.
[illegible] apology's due [illegible]
From me, Sir, to you Sir;
For a liar you are, says Colvin to Caine."

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A few days ago I came across a long letter written by "D. Gostling" on the evergreen subject of the falling rupee. I read it all piously and humbly. The voice of genius never appeals in vain to this large mind. Your friend is clearly not an official. With that light-heartedness peculiar to philanthropists who suggest remedies to be paid for exclusively out of other people's pockets he proposes *inter alia* to reduce official salaries and stop pensions. It is easy to infer that your friend's salary is not fixed, and that like Treacher & Co., he can put on 5 per cent. or 10 per cent. to his charges on account of the continued decline of the rupee. To pursue the discussion further is unnecessary. It is plain that what is sauce for the goose is *not* sauce far the Gostling in this case.

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Sir Raymond West, by far the greatest (intellectually) of all his contemporary Civilians, has just closed a distinguished and successful career. Of his splendid gifts; his unremitting diligence; and his countless efforts in almost every field, this is not the place to speak. The serious panegyrist might (and probably will) fill several columns upon that moving and sufficient theme. But the most curious circumstance to my mind in connexion with that illustrious name, and one which illustrates the extremely narrow grooves in which our prejudices run, and the undue importance we attach to mere trifling excrescences on a ground-work of solid merit is this. I have often enquired of divers men at divers times what they knew and thought of Sir Raymond. (I confess to a genial curiosity about great men: I like to know what sort of an impression they make on other minds. I have sometimes sought biographical details of an under-secretary or a member of the Corporation! And oddly enough they all gave me the same answer: "Sir Raymond West. Oh yes, of course, the man who. . . ." Here they mentioned a little idiosyncracy which I need not publish. Sir R. West's brilliant abilities never seemed to have struck them; they did not behold in him primarily the joint author of that priceless work W. and B., or the learned source of some of the subtlest and most profound judgments to be found in these "the-auri" of Law and Erudition, the Bombay Law Reports: they overleaped the Egyptian reconstructor, the Bombay University Vice-Chancellor: they saw nothing in him but the man who. . . . I was in truth greatly astonished when I read, as of course I did with avidity, his Excellency's valedictory eulogium on Sir Raymond, to find that he had omitted from the catalogue of those great virtues singular gifts by which he was to be for ever remembered, one at least of his most unique distinctions, namely, that he was par excellence the man who . . .

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For my part I do not seek for perfection. Nam vitiis nemo sine nascitur, optimus ille est qui minimis urquetur." And even if Sir Raymond did, I can find no prohibition in the Decalogue against that particular form of weakness. My benison go with him: the service is all the better for that "vasti neminis umbra."

RUSTICUS.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain G. W. F. Browne, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Aden, and Malta, with the Europe Mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. Walker,	Mr Robinson
Captain Jervis,	Mr G R Bloomfield
Lt. C. N. J. Robertson,	Mr J R Bloomfield
Mr. Mooney,	Lt Flemming
Lt. and Mrs. Oates,	Mr N Mitchell
Mr. L. H. Spence,	Mrs Maile
Mr. Feabes,	Mr Attenborough's child
Mr Palmer	

FOR BRINDISI.

Col Hart	Mr N M Carnell
Mr Hart	Mr Kees
Mr J Hamilton	Captain Brown
Mr T J Nicoll	Mr C G H Allen
Sir Charles Sargent	Mr Arbuthnott
Mr H W F Foster	Mr Rowlandson

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr H A Pottman	Mr N de Laull
Mr and Mrs G W Rivary	Mr R S Greenshields
Mr Hill	Mr Geo Foster
Mr and Mrs V A Smith	Mr John Hay
Mr J S Middleton	

FOR ADEN.

Mrs Cawasji Dinshaw	Mr Kaikobad Cawasji Dinshaw
Mr Dorabji Dinshaw	Mrs Rustomji D Dinshaw
Mr and Mrs Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw	Mrs F Banaji and 3 infants

FOR MALTA.—Dr. Nevin.

ARRIVAL OF A PERSIAN GUN-BOAT.

THE Persian Gun-boat Persepolis, 578 tons, under the command of Captain A. Heinicke, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Bushire, which port she left on the 20th instant. The Persepolis has come here to be docked for repairs and probably will remain in Bombay for a few weeks. She possesses seven guns, four breech loading and three saluting guns and a complement of sixty men and officers all told. H. M. S. Brisk was at Bunder Abbas. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

REASONS FOR CLOSING THE INDIAN MINTS AGAINST FREE COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The silence of Government in the face of the constantly diminishing value of silver and the rupee is, indeed, perplexing, and prompts the question:—"To what extent are Government willing to allow speculation and the elemental law of supply and demand to work their sweet will before making an earnest vigorous effort to stem the downward current?" I cannot but think that the Government of India are even now discussing the question with the home authorities, and pressing for power to act. Yet there is no indication of this, and it is high time, therefore, that the Chambers of Commerce and other influential bodies throughout the country, following the example of the Calcutta Chamber, should urge Government to move at once in the matter.

There can be little doubt I think that most men who have given earnest thought to the subject—men who have patiently watched the course of exchange and worked out the problems necessary to distinguish between the real functions of a currency and the natural law which regulates the intrinsic price of the metals that form its basis—have long since arrived at the conclusion that silver and gold take their value mainly from their being used as money and not from their value as mere commodities. Believing that the Government of India hold this opinion, it is difficult to understand why they should hesitate to apply the powerful lever they possess to avert the impending ruin of our commerce and to turn the tide of prosperity in India's favor. The lever is nothing else than to close the Mints against free coinage, reserving to Government alone the privilege of coining rupees and of regulating the supply of silver currency by purchases of the metal. Such a step would have an almost magical effect! India would instantly become master of the situation, and the following results would as certainly ensue:—

1st.—The bottom would be knocked out of the silver market and the metal be nearly unsaleable. The American silver market would be paralysed!

2nd.—Exchange in India, if left untrammelled, would rise at once to the gold level, *i.e.*, somewhere in the region of 1s. 10½d.

3rd.—The balance of trade would be remitted to us in gold only, in place of silver as formerly.

4th.—There would be a greedy scramble among the European nations, as well as in America, for gold, and all of them would in consequence of the scarcity of that metal become solicitous to effect an international arrangement, whereby silver and gold would be interchangeable at a fixed ratio, and fluctuations in exchange would be reduced to a minimum.

5th.—The cost of the 17 millions sterling of Council Drawings for the current financial year would be reduced from about twenty-seven crores to eighteen crores of rupees.

6th.—The sterling price of our exports would rise in the European markets, and exports would thus be compensated for loss caused [illegible] the rise in exchange. On the other hand [illegible] rupee value of imports would fall, and so incr[illegible] the balance of trade to be paid to India.

7th.—The country's trade would no doubt [illegible] a momentary check, but it would soon steady [illegible] the influence of a high degree of stability in ex[illegible] and commerce generally would quickly [illegible] to the exhilarating influence of higher [illegible] prices for exports and lower rupee prices for [illegible]

8th—The Banks, who would be the chief i[illegible] of the gold, would sell the same to the [illegible] coined rupees at the ruling rate of exchange [illegible] Government a profitable difference betw[illegible] actual cost of the silver so coined, and th[illegible] exchange at which the gold was bought.

9th.—Remittances to India in rupee lo[illegible] would be treated in precisely the same [illegible] as at present. The improved yield in[illegible] which the great rise in sterling exchang[illegible] produce, would raise the price of the pa[illegible] London market to considerably above [illegible] the high premium attained both in Londo[illegible] India would probably justify future lo[illegible] raised at 3 per cent. interest only. Th[illegible] too, payable in London, on the sterling [illegible] the Government debt, would be remitt[illegible] enhanced level of exchange, which would, [illegible] effect a very considerable saving.

The position thus attained would be [illegible] the same as that of a gold standard, [illegible] the advantages of bi-metallism, in so [illegible] the currency would remain, as at presen[illegible] a silver one. The purchases of silver [illegible] ernment would have to make fron[illegible] time for the purpose of maintaining [illegible] silver currency would be effected by g[illegible] tances from this side, and the gold acc[illegible] that remained in the hands of Governm[illegible] serve as the basis of a special issue o[illegible] notes, which in time might be incorpo[illegible] the notes issued on a silver basis, both i[illegible] eventually interwoven as a single i[illegible] strictly bi-metallic basis.

Enormous as the gain would be [illegible] ings (a[illegible] represent[illegible] considerable [illegible] the cost to Government for the [illegible] and the price obtained for it [illegible] roughly estimate at about rupees [illegible] then would be a clear gain, in al[illegible] of rupees in the current year, as [illegible] the Government of India's present [illegible] truly gigantic amount, that would crea[illegible] great possibilities in the remission [illegible] and the accomplishment of Imperial wo[illegible] gains are, of course, calculated at the [illegible] change which would probably rule if [illegible] were closed, and the import of silver [illegible] to all but the Government, except at a tariff rate, that would raise the cost of the imported metal to the full cost of the minted rupee. It would, of course, be open to Government to fix the import tariff at any rate they deemed advisable, but that rate would, necessarily, rule exchange, and it might be considered wiser to let exchange rise by gradual increments than to permit a sudden jump to 1s. 10½d., which would certainly follow if left unchecked by some regulating legislation. I am, of course, aware of the inconvenience that would attend a sudden rise to the par of gold; but the method here suggested would obviate that.

The foregoing rough sketch should be sufficient to indicate with fair clearness the course the Government of India should at once pursue, and although many results, both good and bad, which it is impossible to foresee, would doubtless arise, I do not believe that any of them would be of such magnitude or importance as to turn the balance for or against the main proposition.

America has too long held a mischievous sway over our commercial and financial interests, and been permitted to sport with the very vitals of the Empire. Government must be up and doing ere it be too late. The pillars of our financial stability and progress are being sapped, and it behoves those at present entrusted with these mighty interests to boldly attack the position and apply the remedy which lies so close to hand.

We should thus recover our independence as the guardians of our own fate, and thereby control the imports of a metal which threatens to become nearly valueless. We should be able too, to wait with composure till western nations made up their minds about restoring silver to a place in their currency system, from which it ought never to have been expelled.—Yours, &c.,

VIVAS UT VIGILA.

DOMESTIC DITTIES.

THE DOG-BOY.

I'm the last of all the lot
Quite a little childish "tot,"
But I think I earn my pay the best of all:
It amounts to rupees four,
'Twill some day perhaps be more,
If I always answer shrilly when you call.

I'm rather comic sight,
For my clothes are very tight
And my turban is a yard about or more;
While to cut a greater dash
I must wear a monstrous sash,
As I sit upon the steps before the door.

When the saheb-log come to call
I present a waiter small,
And the "tickets" to my madam-saheb present:
And I say "Mem-saheb nai hai",
Or "bar gia" ('tis a lie,
And "nai manghta" is the thing that's really meant.)

I'm considered pretty smart,
And indeed I think you'd start
If you had the vaguest notion *what* I know:
For I gently prowl around
And I never make a sound
And discover all your secrets as I go.

But I very seldom make
Such a blundering mistake
As to spoil the mem-saheb's private tête a têtes;
And I know exactly who
She is "hai" or "nai hai" to;
I'm acquainted with her likes and loves and hates.

These are liable to change,
So it really is not strange
If I now and then should get a little mixed:
And at times I *do* enjoy
The mem-saheb to annoy
By upsetting some appointment that she's fixed.

All the dogs I "wash-karo,"
And must every evening go
Dragging Spat, Ishnap, and Jacki by a chain,
For what dog-boys call a walk:
On a wall we sit and talk
Till we feel inclined to drag them home again.

I'm what people call "a limb,"
But'm very smart and trim
And I keep my wits about me as a rule;
But I very soon shall grow
And my brains will quickly go
But just now there's more of knave in me than fool.

L. L. S.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

SINCE first we described in detail in the month of July last what the new Municipal Buildings will be like, when finished, a very great change has come over the appearance of the structure, and naturally, for no work of so gigantic a character has ever been pushed forward with such rapidity, and with, moreover, so great success as this, the finest of Bombay's many imposing buildings. With the exception of the central tower and dome, the masonry work has long since been finished, and now the decorative work is being proceeded with, the whole strength of the workmen being engaged on the exterior in order to have it finished before the beginning of the rains, the men being able during the monsoon season to push on comfortably with the work in the interior. Though it is hardly necessary to enter into detail into a description of the exterior, which has already been made familiar to the public by means of prints taken from drawings of the distinguished architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C. I. E., F. R. I. B. A., a good idea can now be formed of the general ornamental work, which was too fine and too elaborate to work in detail into a picture. The general ornamental work is all purely Indian, being composed of Indian animals, birds, and foliage, all worked into fanciful designs in relief. The balcony over the main porch is flanked by two-winged Venetian lions, rampant, and holding between their paws weather vanes while [illegible] the council chamber a rampant lion holds between its daws a shield bearing the arms of the Corporation. From the terrace over the third floor, the central gable on the front tapers to a point [illegible] which rises a colossal allegorical female fig[illegible]een feet high, representing "Urbs Prima in [illegible], below which is a circular panel bearing the arms of the Corporation. The lions are now all in position, and the colossal statue of "Bombay" will not be long before she towers majestically over the main structure with gigantic outstretched wings and holding aloft in her raised hand a full-rigged ship, emblem of that commerce which has made Bombay what she is the first city in India, for she is now reclining in the casing in which she came out from England ready to be hoisted to her lofty pinnacle now ready for her reception. Before leaving the exterior, reference might just be made to the enhancement of the general appearance of the building and the manner in which it is proposed to [illegible] the ground surrounding it. It is inten[illegible]ant small gardens in front of [illegible]rn wings facing respectively [illegible] [illegible]ds, while th[illegible]gs will [illegible] and [illegible] What [illegible]

[illegible] It is 65 feet in length, 32½ feet in breadth, and 38 feet in height. It is approached from wide and handsome corridors through large doorways beautifully moulded and panelled, and the arches of which are supported on polished green marble columns, whose capitals are richly carved and moulded, while the tympana are filled in with artistically-coloured quarry glass. Looking straight forward, the first thing to attract the eye is a fine carved archway opposite, in which is set a large ornamental bay window, which has yet to be filled in with stained glass and which will have the arms and monogram of the Corporation introduced therein. On either side of this window are two niches in the wall, chastely carved. There will be no difficulty in having those filled up, for the Corporation have already in their possession busts of the late Captain Henry and of Sir Frank Souter. But looking round, we notice that there are fourteen piers, in front of which busts on pedestals can be placed. The filling of those will, of course, remain a question of time; but the bust of Mr. Ollivant, lately Municipal Commissioner in Bombay, will be the first to fill up one of those vacant piers, and it certainly could not be more appropriately placed, considering Mr. Ollivant was one of the prime movers in pushing forward the arrangements for the erection of the new Municipal Buildings. Looking round, one cannot but be struck, despite its massive and impressive interior, with the light and airy appearance of the hall. It is open on the western, northern, and eastern sides, but there is some fear that the ventilation, obtained by means of openings in the walls above, and perforated ornamental panels in the ceilings, will make the chamber so cool as to be able to do away with the use of punkahs, in the hot weather at any rate. This will be a pity, as such huge punkhas as will be required will hide to a great extent the beauty of the decorations. The seats and desks for the accommodation of the members are not yet in position, but they will be elliptically arranged in front of a platform raised about a foot from the ground, on which, under a carved teak-wood canopy, will sit the President, with, on either side, the Municipal Commissioner and Secretary. This is an excellent plan, being found to be the most convenient and the best for hearing in modern debating rooms. It has been adopted in the Glasgow and Birmingham new Council Chambers, and the same plan is being carried out in other large buildings that are being constructed. Casting our eye upwards to the clear story or upper portion of the chamber, we see on the south side, immediately above the President's chair, a reporters' gallery, and on the south side a gallery for the public. This plan was adopted at the new Glasgow Municipal Buildings, and being found a great success and a vast improvement on the old arrangement for the accommodation of the public and the press, Mr. Stevens decided, with the approval of the Corporation, to adopt it. But now a very important question comes to be considered. Will the reporters be able to hear from their lofty perch? It will depend very much on the disposal of the furniture. If the President sit under his teakwood canopy, below the reporters' gallery, his rulings will be lost, and if he sits opposite, the backs of the debaters will be turned to the reporters. It is only reporters who know how important it is to have speakers facing them; and again, now that it is considered punkhas will be a necessity, the swinging of those cannot but seriously interfere with the sounds of the voices. The speakers will assuredly have to exercise their lungs well in the new Council Hall.

Looking round on the decorations we find the walls between the columns covered over with the new Japanese leather paper, which has, to say the least, a very effective appearance. Dark in colour above the teak panelling, it becomes lighter overhead, working up to pale sage green and gilded panels under the casting of the ceiling. This casting, it should be said, is very delicate work. There is, in fact, nothing so beautiful in all Bombay. The clerestory windows and arches have handsome red marble columns, while the arches are richly carved and decorated. The coved ceiling is of teak, panelled and richly moulded after a design somewhat Oriental in feeling, and is supported on corbels, the subjects of which are different castes of natives, each one bearing a shield with some device, such as the arms or monogram of the Corporation carved thereon. The ceiling is now being varnished, the panels being picked out in gold, as will indeed be the dado below, which will be formed round the room, and which, constructed of beautiful coloured woods, moulded and panelled, are now stowed away in adjoining rooms ready for being fixed into position. The floor here, as elsewhere

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is lai… though richer in colour and … To add to the beauty and … of the hall, it is proposed to have thre… wrought brass electroliers, of ornate design, containing ten lights of 50 candle power each, making 1,500 candle power in all, while side lights will be fixed all round the room. Without describing in detail the Municipal Commissioner's and Secretary's offices, which are very conveniently placed in relation to the Council Chamber, the Accountant's Department, which will be splendidly fitted up like a bank, the Engineer's Department, which occupies the whole of the second floor or top story, and which have already been referred to in detail in these columns, and transferred to *Maclean's Guide* as already stated, we turn to the central tower, and note the progress that has been made on it during the last ten months. The inner dome is now finished, and what strikes one as a wonderful piece of architecture is the interlacing arches, which remind one of the arches in the Bijapur dome, although, of course, Mr. Stevens has improved upon them considerably and made them much more handsome and effective. It is over these interlacing arches, and about fifteen feet above the gallery, that the grand inner dome springs. It is richly panelled, moulded, and decorated. The carved work is rich and very effective, while the other decorations consist of various light tints and plenty of gold.

The carving of the column-capitals, the panels in relief, all designed and modelled at the Bombay School of Art, was executed by skilled Telegu carvers. All their work is crisp and clean, the perfection of art. From above the inner dome, over which the tower is yet to be built, a magnificent panorama spreads itself out before the spectator. Beyond the Victoria Terminus, a beautiful bird's-eye … is got of the harbour. There is no obstacle t… …eak the view of Colaba, or of the maidan, and …bar Hill and the sea beyond, while behind, looking over Crawford Markets, stretches the native town, a vast area of house-tops. Here, at this moment, may now be seen the huge iron beams …ch are to support the store-rooms. How th… …y beams were got in position seems at fi… marvel; but the explanation is that they were hoisted up in pieces and a forge being erected on the top of the structure, the whole were rivetted securely together. The necessity for these massive iron beams is at once apparent when it is explained that taking their own weight, the floor, and the vast amount of documents that the store room will be capable of holding, the beams will have to support a weight of 250 lbs. to the square foot.

It is to this level, about 90 feet above the ground, that the lift will travel. Above this again it may be interesting to state, though the work has yet to be done, will be a large fire-service tank capable of holding 25,000 gallons of water. This will always be in readin… …in case of fire, and will be a most valu… to the fire-service. Over thi… the terrace, or balcony, …mit of the outer tower; …ctagonal tow… spring…

… once commen… making inq… in the matter, and as a result the servant of a wealthy Marwadi merchant, named Ganeshlal Sobhagmul of Bombay, was arrested, as he had been to the Wari Bunder station to take charge of the package. Mr. Rustom and Chief Constable Powar, accompanied by Inspector Nolan, then went to the house of Ganeshlal who without the least delay gave up the letters he had received from the sender. Ganeshlal was requested to keep the parcel in his possession till the arrival of Sudsukh the sender, to Bombay. On this information it was thought expedient for the officers to proceed at once to Bhilwara. Assistant Inspector Nagindas and Chief Constable Powar were sent to Bhilwara. The authorities there were apprised of the facts of the case with the result that a Marwadi, named Dhunraj, was arrested. He was placed before Mr. R. E. Acklow, first-class magistrate at Ajmere. The accused made a clean breast of the matter and acknowledged sending the opium, and also admitted taking the name of Sudsukh Raghunath to conceal his identity. The accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and was further ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 300. The opium was ordered to be confiscated, and the value of it ordered to be given as reward to those entitled to it.

THE LATE MR. JOHN MURRAY.

IN 1827, while the late Mr. Murray was residing in Edinburgh as a student at the University, he attended the memorable Theatrical Fund dinner at which Scott was forced to declare himself the author of the "Waverley Novels." "The acknowledgment was forced from him, I believe," said the late Mr. Murray, in a letter to his father. "Lord Meadowbank, who sat on his left hand, proposed his health, and after paying him many compliments ended his speech by saying that the clouds and mists which had so long surrounded the Great Unknown were now revealed, and he appeared in his true character (probably alluding to the expose made before Constable's creditors, for I do not think there was any preconcerted plan). Upon this Sir Walter rose and said: 'I did not expect, on coming here to-day, that I should have to disclose before 300 people a secret which, considering it had already been made known to about thirty persons, had been tolerably well kept. I am not prepared to give my reasons for preserving it a secret;—caprice had certainly a great share in the matter. Now that it is out, I beg leave to observe that I am sole and undivided author of those novels. Every part of them has originated with me, or has been suggested to me in the course of my reading. I confess I am guilty, and am almost afraid to examine the extent of my delinquency. "Look on't again I dare not!" The wand of Prospero is now broken, and my book is buried.'"

Twelve years previously young Murray—then a boy of seven—had seen both Byron and Scott in his father's drawing-room at Albemarle-street. "As far as I can remember"—so he wrote a few years before his death—"Lord Byron appeared to me rather a short man, with a handsome countenance, remarkable for the fine blue veins which ran over his pale marble temples. . . . His deformity in his foot was very evident, especially as he walked downstairs. He carried a stick. After Scott and he had ended their conversation in the drawing-room, it was a curious sight to see the two greatest poets of the age—both lame—stumping downstairs side by side. They continued to meet in Albemarle-street nearly every day, and remained together for two or three hours at a time." Mr. Murray was in recent years the only person living who saw the destruction of Byron's "Memoirs." There was a long and stormy meeting in the drawing-room at Albemarle-street, which did not break up until it had nearly led to a challenge between Tom Moore and J. C. Hobhouse. Eventually a decision to commit the MS. to the flames was come to, and the party remained until the last sheet of Lord Byron's "Memoirs" had vanished in smoke up the Albemarle-street chimney.

THE *Statistische Correspondenz* publishes some interesting figures on the growth of religious life in Germany since 1871. For every 1,000 members of religious bodies at that date there were in 1880 1,099 members of the Evangelical Church and 1,113 Catholics. Five years later the numbers had increased to 1,190 and 1,164, respectively. In 1890 the Evangelical Church had 1,190, and the Catholics 1,240 members. In the same period, for every 1,000 persons without religion in 1871, the development had been 4,000, 10,955, and 14,355—that is to say, there were, in 1890, 14 times as many persons professing no religious faith as in 1871. Among the various religious bodies belonging to the Evangelical confession, the greatest increase has taken place in the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Quaker communities. These are from three to three and a-half times stronger than in 1871.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Madras Census Report is expected to be ready by the middle of July at the latest, Mr. H. A. Stuart having spared neither time nor trouble in hastening its publication.

THE question of adopting a more efficient filter than those in present use with the Indian Army, has lately been receiving attention, and three 4-gallon filters have been obtained from England for trial in this country. The filters obtained are: (1) Marquis patent, now in general use with the Home Army, and (2) two filters (enamelled iron and earthen patterns) manufactured by the Morris Tube and Ammunition Company and under test in England. The trials will be carried out at Umballa, Rawalpindi and Meerut.

GOOD rain fell at Dalhousie last Friday evening and all the next day, and snow has again appeared on the higer ranges of hills in Chamba, off which it had melted during the hot days in the beginning of April. Saturday's rain must have removed all anxiety that may have been felt as to a scarce water-supply at Dalhousie, for water is now to be had in abundance and near to hand. It should also tend to lower the prices of food grains, which have been so high that not many days ago the Assistant Commissioner circulated a notice to the residents, suggesting that those who engaged villagers and others as jhampanis, should pay them at the rate of Rs. 6 instead of R. 5 per mensem until food got cheaper. There was a good fall of rain at Simla on Saturday. The wind was high all day, and brought up clouds of dust, and in the latter part of the afternoon a bank of thunder clouds, which broke over the station discharging a heavy shower of hail and rain. Later the wind died away, but there was a further light fall of rain at night.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The committee of the forthcoming Musical and Dramatic Exhibition has arranged for a series of performances in the theatre which is being built in the exhibition grounds. During May the German Theatre of Berlin, the National Theatre of Pesth, and the Comedie-Francaise will send companies. In June the Czech Opera, Madame Rejane, of the Varietes in Paris, and Director Pollini, with the "Tragedy of Man," will be seen. In July ballets, operetas, and farces will be given by companies from different countries. In August a French operetta company will appear first, and the Brixlegg peasants will play "Andreas Hofer." In September a grand operatic season will begin, MM. Sonzogne and Mascagni being manager and director respectively. One Vienna company will play Daudet's "Arlesienne."

THE mystery of the disappearance of Miss Bakewell, a teacher, aged nineteen, in the employment of the Birmingham School Board has received a …owful solution. The body of this unfortunate …g lady has been found in a reservoir of some …r mills in the neighbourhood, and it is a …kable circumstance that only a few days ago …Hollins another Board school teacher com… suicide. Miss Bakewell had recently … from congestion of the brain, but she was … to have recovered. All that is known, … regarding her last moments is that she … to go to her duties shortly after seven in …ing, and that at the school she gave to a … the son of the caretaker, her books and …nd then disappeared, and was not again … The jury have in this case returned …lled an open verdict; but there is only … reason to believe that some mental dis… driven the unhappy girl to put an end to … Both these young ladies were persons of … character and conduct, and not a trace of …e for committing suicide has been brought … Under these circumstances, there seems …n for suspecting that they found their …es and responsibilities too much for … that breaking down possibly at the … a severe final examination, they sought …te relief from an intolerable burden.

…unteer returns for 1890-91 just issued …ar Office are most creditable to the force. … increase of 998 in the number enrolled, … the efficients. The non-efficients have … the number of 906, whilst the effi…g the reduced grant of 10s. only, have …ished by 1,478. There were not wanting …me time ago who almost feared that …teers would tail off under the most …ules as to efficiency which the War …ied. We have stood almost alone for …n protesting against arguments of this … more nearly the Volunteer is brought …with the Army the more he will respect … the better soldier he will be. We …view most strongly, and the returns …fully justify it, we venture to say. …ve the time and attention to military …t the majority of Volunteers do now-a… …llingness … imposed … of duty.

…or, writing to the *Times*, points …gny was the last survivor, not … fought at Trafalgar, but also of a … the members of which will always … as heroes amongst the seamen of … He belonged to the Redoubtable, a …un ship, commanded by one of the most … who ever trod a deck—Captain Lucas. … two-decker maintained for some time … conflict, first with one and then even with two English three-deckers, the Victory and the Temeraire, and did not give in till she had lost 522 officers and men, killed and wounded, out of a total complement of 643. This alone would have entitled the crew of the Redoubtable to be included amongst the bravest of the brave, but it does not complete the tale of their deserts. Whilst suffering heavily from her greatly superior fire they actually made two separate attempts to capture the Victory by boarding. The relatively small loss experienced by the Victory during the whole of her engagement with the Redoubtable, as distinguished from that incurred at the hands of other ships of the Franco-Spanish fleet, proves that these attempts never had a chance of succeeding; but that they should have been made by the crew of a ship already punished so severely, and fighting against such tremendous odds as the Redoubtable, establishes the rare heroism of the men, of whom M. Cartigny was one. Those who care to see a fuller account of this valiant performance will find one in Professor J. K. Laughton's Story of Trafalgar, Portsmouth, 1890.

AMONG the pictures not to be sent to the Academy is a large and very fine one by Tom Henry (brother of Napier Henry) representing the wreck of the Birkenhead troopship, which broke its back on a reef off the coast of South Africa, during the Kaffir war of 1852 (26 Feb.), and went down with four hundred and thirty-eight souls (three hundred and fifty-eight of whom were soldiers) within half an hour of striking. By the older members of the present generation the tragedy of the Birkenhead will be remembered as presenting one of the most heroic episodes in the annals of our doings on the sea. There were not boats enough to convey everybody on board to safety, and all but three of those were disabled. The officer in charge of the soldiers, therefore, bade them fall in on the quarter-deck, and when they had done so—as coolly as though on parade—he addressed a few words to the men, bidding them conduct themselves like true soldiers, and not rush for the boats, to do which would only peril the lives of the women and children. The men obeyed him, and standing in line they went down with the ship. It is this episode that Mr. Henry has depicted. Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton is seen speaking to the men, who are standing calmly in line, while the women and children are being placed in the boats.

AN elaborate report has just been presented to the United States House of Representatives at Washington by the Committee on Naval Affairs along with the Naval Appropriation Bill for the year. The amount to be voted is £4,745,364 less by £1,762,966 than the amount voted last session, and £693,563 less than the estimate. Since 1887, the report states, the sums voted have exceeded the actual expenditure, as in no one year has the progress in shipbuilding or in the manufacture of armour or guns been so rapid as the authorities had hoped. The Bethlehem Iron Company has only just begun to deliver armour-plates, and it will take two years to supply the 15,000 tons needed for the twelve vessels on which armour is required. The report takes for granted that the Americans do not need a great and expensive navy like those of Great Britain and France, but contends that the United States navy should regain the relative position among the navies of the world which it occupied before the Civil War, and emphasises the necessity of being in a state to resist attacks coming from the sea. The Committee recommend Congress to authorise the construction of one or more war-ships every year. "We need more first-class battle-ships. We have now only three authorised. Eight or nine more of these, in addition to our authorized fleet, would give us a respectable navy, sufficient perhaps for our purposes. But as some of the war-ships already authorised have been waiting for the armour 'for years,' the Committee only recommends at present one commerce-destroyer like the New York, capable of high speed and needing comparatively light armour. The Committee has also decided that not more than 10 per cent. of her cost shall hereafter be spent in repairing any wooden ship 20 per cent. having been allowed hitherto—and that no wooden vessel shall be given new boilers. The Committee excepts from this rule, however, two famous vessels, the Kearsarge and the Hartford, believing that, as the Constitution has been kept alive as a receiving-ship and otherwise for nearly a century since she was built, so in view of their historic services, the Hartford and Kearsarge should be kept as patriotic memorials of the past."

THE HURLBERT CASE.

THAT a warrant is out against Mr. Hurlbert on a charge of perjury, but cannot be served owing to his having, as it is believed, got beyond the jurisdiction of the Courts, is now officially stated in the remarks prefixed by Sir Augustus Stephenson, the Director of Public Prosecutions, to his Annual Return relating to the Prosecutions of Offences Act, 1879 and 1884. These remarks include a long explanation of the Director's action in regard to the case of Evelyn v. Hurlbert.

In the case, as he reminds us, the plaintiff claimed damages from the defendant on an alleged breach of promise of marriage. The jury found that there had been no promise of marriage. This amounted to a verdict for the defendant. The defendant directly contradicted the plaintiff's oath that he had seduced her under a promise of marriage, and lived with and corresponded with her for a considerable period; and he swore that he had only twice in his life been in her company, and that a number of letters which she produced as received by her had not been written by himself, but by another person, one Wilfred Murray. Mr. Justice Cave, in the course of summing up the evidence, pointed out that perjury must have been committed by one side or the other, but made no representations after the trial suggesting any prosecution for perjury to the Director. It was stated, however, that questions were immediately asked in Parliament, and articles appeared in the London and provincial newspapers immediately after the verdict calling upon the Director to institute a prosecution for perjury against one or both of the parties to that action. The plaintiff having applied for a new trial, which application was refused, gave notice of appeal against such a refusal. Until such appeal had been finally disposed of, it would have been, says Sir Augustus Stephenson, as improper for the Director to take any action as it would have been for him to defend himself against the strictures which continued to be passed upon him for his alleged neglect of duty.

It appears that when a new trial was refused on the 23rd of June, the Director applied for the impounded documents in the case; but a new rule of the Court was urged against him, and he could not even obtain permission to inspect the documents himself until he had already resolved upon the action he should take, and then he was able to decline to avail himself of the permission on the ground that he could subpœna the officer of the Court to produce the impounded documents at Bow-street, should the defendant be arrested. The Director complains that the difficulties put in his way and the want of copies of certain material documents caused delay and difficulty in preventing the inquiries which the Director set on foot with the object of ascertaining whether evidence was procurable which would justify a charge of perjury being preferred against the defendant Hurlbert.

In the result, however, says Sir Augustus Stephenson, sufficient additional evidence in support of the plaintiff's statements, and in contradiction of the defendants sworn evidence at the trial was obtained, and informations were sworn, on which an application for a warrant was made by the Director, and granted by the Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, against the defendant Hurlbert, on charges of perjury alleged to have been committed by him at the trial of the action in the Queen's Bench Division. It was not to be expected that these inquiries could be carried on without the fact of their being made coming to the knowledge of the defendant or his advisers, but every precaution was taken to keep secret the fact of the application for the granting of the warrant.

The warrant having been granted, on the 26th of November, immediate steps were taken to apply for his extradition. A provisional warrant (pending the arrival of the officer from Scotland yard with the necessary certificates) was applied for by telegram and obtained, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshall for execution on the 1st of December; but on that day the United States officer reported that the defendant could not then be found for on the 26th of November, the day on which the warrant was granted at Bow-street, the following notice had appeared in a London evening paper, and in special cable message of *The New York World* of the same day:—

SEQUEL TO A SENSATIONAL CASE.—We understand that the Public Prosecutor has decided to take further proceedings in a sensational case which was much talked of not long ago. A warrant has, we are informed, been issued and the police hope to be able to effect an arrest before long. The utmost possible secrecy is, however, being maintained in order that the ends of justice may not be defeated.

It has since been ascertained that the defendant, between the 26th November and the 1st December, having consulted a treatise on Extradition Law, despatched his wife and her maid by a steamer to Europe but did not accompany her and disappeared himself from New York, and from inquiries subsequently made he is believed to have gone to Mexico, and at all events is now without the jurisdiction of the United States.

On the 3rd of January, 1892, the following advertisement appeared in *The New York Herald*:—

One hundred dollars' reward will be once paid at room 18, No. 29, Nassau-street, New York, for legal evidence showing that a person sometimes called Wilfred Murray, sometimes McDermott, and sometimes Wyndham Murray, was in the United States in the spring and summer, or at any other time in the year 1888, and a hundred dollars' further reward … for any genuine correspondence of … such person, accompanied by legal proof that such correspondence is genuine.

It may be assumed, therefore, with … tolerable certainty, not only that the defendant is … aware of the charges against him; but that he has no … at present intention of meeting those charges by surrendering to take his trial. The original documents, which … were in evidence at the trial in Evelyn vs. Hurlbert, are still in the custody of the Associate of the Queen's Bench Division, and will doubtless remain there till the necessity for their production arises. The Director of Public Prosecutions under all these circumstances … thinks it should be recognised that it was from no fault of the public officials, the Director, the officers of his department, and the police, that the warrant has not yet been executed, and that every endeavour was made to maintain secrecy, in order that the ends of justice might not be defeated. It must be put to the credit of the vigilant correspondent of the newspaper in question that secrecy was not successfully "maintained" and that the ends of justice have been, for the present, so far "defeated."

MOST smokers, observes a contemporary, have probably a vague belief that their tobacco is useful as a disinfectant and is even a protection to some small undefined extent against infections and contagious diseases; but it has been left to Dr. Tassinari, of Rome, to attempt to demonstrate scientifically the truth of the theory: so far with results that cannot fail to be gratifying to all who smoke, even if they are not absolutely convincing. Especially may the Anglo-Indian regard his cheroot with increased satisfaction, for foremost among the diseases whose bacilli perish in tobacco smoke is Asiatic cholera. The method of research was to line the interior of hollow balls with gelatine containing the terms of various diseases, and then to introduce tobacco-smoke for from ten to thirty minutes. "The surprising fact was then established "(these are the words of an English medical paper) "that at the expiration of the time the bacili of true Asiatic cholera and pneumonia were completely destroyed, whatever the kind of tobacco employed for the purpose. The bacillus of anthrax was found to be more obstinate, and, sad to relate, that of typhoid was scarcely acted on at all. No one, indeed, would grumble at this, if he could be convinced that his smoke was really a prophylactic against cholera. But it is impossible to forget that this disease thrives in the land of the hubble-bubble. Perhaps, however, the Italian doctor, when talking loosely of whatever the kind of tobacco, had not experimented (as did Strickland in the story) with the kind that is "three parts cowdung.

BEWARE of the man who tells you of his wife's faults. Beware of the woman who announces to you that life is without flavour, and that if she had only met you before she did John, well—then, of course, it would have been different. Beware of the man, and woman, too, who always wants to borrow a little change. Beware of the people who are always inviting you to dine with them generally and never specially. Beware of the milk that is heavenly in its hue and spiritual in its thickness. Beware of losing your temper in hot weather. Beware of the girl with the one white lock, with painted eyes and a bodice cut low, which she wears on the street. Beware of the vulgar things, words and people, as you would of the gentleman in black and red, for vulgarity and sin are first cousins. Beware of your physical condition, don't forget that the human body is the most delicate and wonderful piece of mechanism in the world. No invention of the most subtle brain can bear comparison with it on any particular. In a healthy body, all functions are performed involuntarily, and unconsciously, but where any organ is impaired or debilitated, various signs are noticeable, especially in the early stages of disease. Afterwards, when the complaint has made more progress, the symptoms are not so pronounced owing to the increasing nervous prostration and debility; if proper treatment is adopted in the first stages of disease a restoration of lost vitality soon takes place—if neglected, rapid decline takes place, and life is ruthlessly sacrificed. The greatest danger lies in the prevalence of many well-known signs—headaches, nervousness, neuralgia, tired aching limbs, and such pains are so very common that people attach but little importance to them, they are consequently frequently neglected, and the patient's life is sacrificed unless timely aid is rendered. An early use of Clements Tonic is essential in all such cases. This remedy acts directly on the various organs that govern human life, it quickens the appetite, aids digestion, stimulates the liver and kindneys, preserves tissue and forms new bone, muscle and blood, and entirely rebuilds shattered constitutions, no matter by what means debilitated. Mr. W. H. Rowe, Brisbane (Q), writes under date May 24th,—"I gratefully acknowledge publicly the great restoration effected in my general state of health by the use of Clements Tonic; for years I have been in a state of extreme debility owing to residence in tropical climates, hardship and exposure, sometimes being confined to bed for three months at a time, suffering tortures no pen can describe. I have consulted nine doctors, and none gave me relief except by stimulants. Eventually a friend sent me some Clements Tonic, and after a continued course of this remedy my health was much improved. I continued its use for some months, and now I enjoy better health than I have known for years; I am able to follow my employment, and never feel ill or sick, and am confident that had I not used your remedy that I should long ago have occupied a premature grave. You may use this letter if of service; for as Clements Tonic restored my strength I am naturally grateful.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

WOMEN'S CLUBS.

A WRITER in the *Boston Courier* is against club life for women. Says he:—Another thing which is of immense importance in this connection is the difference of the sexes in the matter of humour. There would be little real enjoyment to men in the club if it were not for the give and take of a jest, the continual inter-play of wit and humour. The fact, moreover, that women do not smoke and that they do not as a rule drink lightly is also against their clubs. Yet again there is the matter of dress. It is manifestly not easy to conceive of a club where the members must either put off their street dress or remain absolutely incapable of ease and real freedom of movement. It is to be doubted if there will be successful women's clubs in the sense that there are successful men's clubs until there is a radical change in the methods of feminine attire. But, perhaps, above all and beyond all, is the tremendous fact, which remains despite all denials, that women neither live for other women, nor, as a rule, like them as well as they do men. The dear creatures, as a rule, bore one another. They disguise the fact with a good deal of shrewdness, and it has, of course, its exceptions. But it is safe to suppose that until the great fact that it is man that interests women, and not women—until it can be in some way brought about that women gain a certain power of impersonality, which now seems to be as far beyond the reach of the sex in general as the moon is from the longing hand of the baby who cries for it—there will be no great success in the line of women's clubs as great social factors in the sense in which one now counts upon the clubs where in harmony and with great content the men assemble together.

AN AFTERNOON RECEPTION DRESS.

Here is a description of an afternoon reception dress which is full of witty suggestions. The back of the bodice is of black satin, terminating in long narrow tails, that reach, as you see, to the hem of the dress, with black lace issuing from underneath and thus softening the hard edges on the satin. The whole foundation part of the dress is of pale-yellow silk, over which come long fronts of a salmon shade of satin, or perhaps, they would be better described by the tint of coral pink. These fronts are kept in to the figure by pretty little side pieces of the black satin, which advance just far enough towards the front to be seen, and large jet buttons make an effective contrast down each side. The yellow sleeves should be noticed particularly, as that is the shape we shall see most adopted in the coming season, and to repeat the arrangement of the back they are also covered with black lace. As I think I have told you before, sleeves will be rather wide than high in future. This design is particularly useful as a new way for utilising different materials in the same dress. It would look very well reproduced in darker colours with the same black at the back. Imagine it with black behind, deep chesnut brown satin fronts, and either pale primrose yellow or light green as the foundation part, with lace as before over the sleeves, or in three shades of violet or blue. It is, in fact, suitable to endless arrangements of colour, but those I have decided are Monsieur Worth's.

A GOOD DRESS STAND.

Apropos of dresses and dressmaking, those who do so at home ought always to provide themselves with a good dress stand, for you cannot expect to make your work successful without draping or fitting it on the person it is intended for, or on a stand. It is not always that you can get a person to stand for you, and it is then that these handy contrivances come in so usefully. The wicker stands are good enough for very ordinary purposes, but when you wish to be thoroughly accurate there is nothing like the patent folding kind that you can open and adjust to any size of waist or hips. They are made very portable, and will fold up to be sent into a nice little box made on purpose. To these, of course, you can also have a separate body, either of plain wires or padded. No lady who has her dresses done up or rearranged at home should be without them. Even to see oneself in a looking-glass is not quite so satisfactory as to be able to have one's costume on some one or thing else. Besides to get the exact lengths of a skirt, which is always difficult when the dress is off its wearer, there is nothing like a stand, and it is much easier for the worker when turning up the hem. These useful aids to dressmaking are now made remarkably cheap. You can get an adjustable skirt stand for twelve shillings and sixpence, and a body made to your own measurements for six shillings and sixpence more. By sending a perfectly fitting bodice the body can be modelled exactly to your own figure, but that is, of course, a little more expensive.

A SUNDAY AT THE PARK.

A correspondent writing to a London evening journal on dress in the Park on Sunday, the 3rd instant, says:—The morning being very fine and sunny, albeit rather dusty, a very large crowd assembled in the Park after church and promenaded about till past two. The seats in both lines were filled with ladies, many of whom had abandoned their furs, and faced the wind with light hearts and dresses. At one time the press was so dense that it was difficult to proceed. The French Ambassador was visible for a short time. Miss Ethel Matthews, in a brown tailor-made dress and jacket was sitting in the back line of chairs. Lord and Lady Carew and Miss Lethbridge passed up and down. Lord Hay, of Kinfauns, was present for a short time. The Hon. Alastair Hay and his wife (Lord Greville's daughter) went away very early. Lady Stade brought her two pretty daughters. Mrs. French Brewster was most bewitchingly costumed in black, and looked very charming. Lord Dalkeith, Lord Garioch, the Hon. Alan Charteris and other young men adorned the railing from time to time. Lord Londesborough brought his daughter, but did not stay long. Lord and Lady Henry Fitzgerald were seen for a while. Many of the ladies had been rather lavish than wise … to the toilette, and the effect in many cases was gaudy and startling. The Hebrew element prevailed very strongly. Baroness d'Aligny said that she had seen nearly all the lost tribes and several new ones. A black poodle got trodden one and raised a piercing yell. A man who went about picking up scraps from under the very feet of the sitters excited some commotion in the breasts of the ladies. The Guards turned out in force. The sun beamed with as much satisfaction as if it had a share in the gate-money.

IDEAL WOMEN.

The Hungarian women are among the most beautiful in the world. They are not languishing, diaphanous creatures, composed of cobwebs and the odour of musk, with a sickly pallor or a hectic flush in their cheeks. No; erect and straight as a candle, hearty and vigorous to the core they are pictures of good health and abounding vitality. They are gifted with small feet, full arms, plump hands, with tapering fingers, and wear long braids. The sun has spread a reddish golden tint or a darker tone over the complexion. The Hungarian woman is not a beauty of classical contour, nor does she, perhaps, frequently present a riddle to the psychologists, and ethereal poets will scarcely find a theme in her for hypersentimental reveries. She is rather the vigorous embodiment of primæval womanhood. As her exterior, so her whole character is enchantingly fresh and positive. She likes to eat well, is fond of a drop of wine, takes naturally to swimming, dancing, gymnastics, and has not the least objection to being admired. Grace and beauty know no difference between high and low, and often bestow upon a poor, bare-footed, short-skirted peasant girl (with her face framed in a kerchief tied under the chin) the same enchanting form, the same graceful walk, the same magically attractive glance, as upon her more favoured sister.

THE PROSPECTS OF MARRIAGE FOR WOMEN.

Miss Clara Collet's paper on "The Prospects of Marriage for Women," which attracted some attention when read before a literary society in London, appears as an article in the *Nineteenth Century* for April. "The desire," as Miss Collet puts it, "to be usefully employed is so strong in educated women, and their opportunities of being profitably employed (in the economic sense of the word 'profitably') are so few, that they will give their services for a year in return for a sum of money barely sufficient to take them abroad for a month or to keep them supplied with gloves, lace, hats, and other necessary trifles." In this way the remuneration accepted by those who are fairly well off helps to bring down the rate of payment among those who are wholly dependent upon their own exertions. Miss Collet thinks that the existence of a class of educated single women earning their own livelihood and clearly recognising the improbability of marriage will in time do much to bring order into the chaotic condition of women's economic status. The expectation of marriage has a deteriorating effect upon wages, an inadequate rate of payment being often submitted to under the impression that it is only for a time. Similar considerations deter parents from giving their daughters the same careful preparation for self-support as is given to boys.

CONCERNING NOSES.

I see, says a writer in the "Ladies' Pictorial," that a correspondent of a girls' paper has been inquiring if she can improve the shape of her nose by using glove-stretchers to it and is sensibly advised to let the unfortunate organ alone. It is curious that the form of this feature should so greatly exercise people's mind, for it is, in my mind at least, about the least important in the human face. It does not, like the eyes, mouth, forehead, and chin, express character or intellect, except in a very minor degree, and it is commonly seen at its best in those handsome, uninteresting faces to which the description, "faultly faultless, splendidly null," peculiarly applies. It is curious to notice what an inconsistent quality is feminine vanity. One girl who is desperately particular about the style of her clothes will screw up her hair in any unidy, unbecoming fashion; another who takes pride in her hair will give no thought to teeth, hands or complexion; a third will make the best of all her personal charms, but wear badly chosen, ill-made raiment; a fourth will have pretty garments, but neglect the brushing and folding of them, so that she looks always a rumpled and dusty sloven.

THE HORSEY GIRL.

Writing on the horsey girl, *Woman* says:—She is above all things a tailor-built girl, with a leaning towards checks and cheviots. Such articles of jewellery as she permits herself to wear represent snaffles and bits and horse shoes, and occasionally a horn. Her coats are of the … denomination, and in her excess of zeal she has even been seen in Bond-street galleries—presumably on her way to or from a race-meeting—in that most graceless but, in its right place, most comfortable of garments—a driving cape. Her conversation is racy in the extreme, and of racing similes she has no end. Her mother's visitors are "stayers;" her own "go the pace." She is invariably prepared to "lay odds," "long" or "short," on any event, domestic or otherwise. She makes a book, and at first pays her losses as they occur, but as she becomes more imbued with the doctrines of society, and her finances become more involved, she leaves such sordid and tiresome details carefully alone, knowing that the "Johnny" to whom she has lost would be guilty of "beastly bad form" in claiming from her that for which he would not hesitate to ask were the loser a man.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

I frankly own, says a writer in "Hearth and Home," that I am sorry to see the tendency of children's spring fashions. "Quaintness" run wild is the idea of the day. Mothers who can yearly spend a good round sum on their children's wardrobes are adopting all the old quaint styles of garments which came in to a certain extent last autumn, but which now are becoming too general. Where economy has to be studied the more rational and truly pretty) style is maintained. There is no doubt about one thing: quaint and original dresses and pelisses are the reverse of economical. Hyde Park in the morning is a veritable museum of little oddities.

LITERARY DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

POPE AND THE MECHANISM OF POETRY.

THE lecture on Pope delivered by Mr. Sidgwick, the other day, may be read in connection with an article on Horace which appears in the April number of "Macmillan's Magazine." Mr. Sidgwick points out the reforms which had become necessary in English poetical composition during the latter half of the seventeenth century, and considers that Pope only completed the work which Dryden had begun. But, in accepting this dictum, we must not fail to bear in mind that by far the larger share of the credit is due to Pope. If Dryden laid the foundation, Pope built the house. If Dryden pointed to the road, it was was Pope who reached the goal. When Pope resolved to be "correct" as the only path of distinction still left to him, among his predecesso… who had failed in that respect he included Dryd… Pope perfected the heroic metre and made … own, just as Horace perfected the Alcaic metre … made it his own. Pope and Addison bet… them did for the Queen Anne period of Eng… literature exactly what Horace did for the Augustan age of Roman literature. Mark Pattison, in the introduction to his admirable edition of the Essay on Man, has described Pope's great work in terms which cannot be improved upon. "He was the great literary artist in our language except Gray." The only question is whether we ought to except Gray. He was the great model and master of literary form. And, continues Mr. Pattison, "the rhythm of the heroic couplet as settled by Pope must ever remain the classical model of English versification."

ANALOGIES BETWEEN POPE AND HORACE.

Thackeray says much the same of Pope; and the writer in "Macmillan" observes very truly that every word of it might be said of Horace. Professor Sellar, however, in his recently published volume on Horace, of which the article in "Macmillan" is a review, has given at great length, and with copious illustrations, such an account of the Latin poet as places the close analogy between him and Pope in the clearest possible light and leaves no room for further controversy. Henceforth we think all writers and lecturers on Pope will have to start from this standpoint. And Mr. Sidgwick seems fully to recognize it. We are surprised, however, to see the order of merit in which he ranges Pope's works, placing the Imitations of Horace above the "Dunciad." This is so original a view that Mr. Sidgwick was bound to offer some further explanation of it than he has given us. We should have said that Pope's strength lay in the mock heroic; and that "The Rape of the Lock" and the "Dunciad" were his two masterpieces. De Quincey believed that the "Eloisa" indicated the real bent of Pope's genius. But certainly either the "Dunciad" or the "Eloisa" displays higher poetical powers and greater metrical beauty than the Imitations of Horace. Those who still acknowledge the critical authority of Dr. Johnson will be satisfied with his eulogium on the "Dunciad." Those, who do not, may turn to the other critic we have named—one of a very different school, De Quincey, who, notwithstanding "his native vocation to a class of poetry in deeper lays of passion than any which he systematically cultivated," holds the Dunciad to be Pope's greatest work.

REPRINTS OF PEACOCK.

"The Misfortunes of Elphin," not so charactistically Peacockian a production as "Crotchet Castle" or "Gryll Grange," is none the less one of the most charming of all Peacock's books. Its special charm comes of the blend of Celtic poetry with Peacockian wit. As Dr. Garnett remarks in the introduction to the present reprint (Dent and Co.) the wealth of Welsh folk-lore came to reinforce Peacock's genius where it was weakest—in incident, namely, and invention. Peacock had neither the passion of Heine, nor the flash, and spring, and swoop of Heine's mocking wit; but he has shown in this book something of Heine's success in mingling modern satire with the lore of old fancy without soiling its poetic charm. For Peacock too, like Heine, was poet as well as satirist; and it was not for nothing that he married a Welsh girl, and loved the scenery of his wife's native land. The beauty of Welsh scenery has hardly had its fair share of glory in literature; so that Peacock's allegiance is the more welcome. To-day, when all folk-lore is popular, a book so full of Welsh folk-lore should find its way to many hearts. Peacock got his Welsh folk-lore from Lady Charlotte "Mabinogion."

A REPETITION OF THE "GUEST'S FORTUNE."

This book has had in this century something of the Guest's fortune that Geoffrey's "History" had in the twelfth. The critic or scholar might cavil, but the poet felt the wealth of suggestion and inspiration. From the Laureate down, the poets and lovers of legendary lore owe Lady Charlotte Guest a deep debt of gratitude. For the sake of the Nonconformist conscience we hope that it is a Peacockian forgery and no true Welsh triad which describes the kiss Taliesin gave Melanghel, the daughter of Elphin, as one of "the Three Chaste Kisses of the island of Britain." Like the rest of Peacock's stories, this too is strewn with songs and lyrics. In this case most of them are adapted from Welsh originals. Readers who compare Peacock's verses with the versions of the originals given by Dr. Garnett in his appendix will probably conclude that Peacock's own very genuine lyric gift was not well fitted to convey their peculiar Celtic strain of melancholy. He is more at home in the original and characteristic "War Song of Dinas Vawar"—familiar to the affections of all good Peacockians—beginning:—

The mountain sheep are sweeter,
But the valley sheep are fatter.
We, therefore, deemed it meeter,
To carry off the latter.

THE POPE AS A MUSICIAN.

Pope Leo XIII. is not only a poet but a musician; and it appears from the "Musical Times" that he considers the church music of the present day "to mundane and theatrical." He has, therefore, addressed a circular letter to composers in Europe and the United states "requesting their co-operation in his efforts to bring about a reform in the domain of sacred music." Verdi, Gounod, Dvorak, and Brahms—representing Italy, France, Bohemia, and Germany—are the only living masters of the first eminence who have written sacred music; and it can scarcely be said that Verdi's "Requiem," Gounod's "Redemption" and "Mors et Vita," Dvorak's "Stabat Mater" and "Requiem" were intended for the church; while Brahm's "Protestant Requiem" was evidently not intended for the Catholic Church. Otherwise the Holy Father would scarcely have felt called upon to condemn that fine work as insufficiently severe. Of the three other composers, two cannot, unhappily, by reason of their advanced age, be expected to write much more, whether for the Church or for the stage: so that Leo XIII.'s remonstrances really concern Dvorak and no one else. It would be as difficult, however, for this admirable composer to change his style as for the leopard of Scripture to change his spots. Meanwhile, one very important reform in Church music—or, rather, in the music performed in churches—might be made through the clergy, without troubling composers on the subject at all. It many Catholic countries the music played by the organist is not merely of an operatic character, but is actually from opera.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

When the Royal Academy was first started, with a grant of £500 from Parliament, it was objected to the endowment that the students who were to profit might be encouraged thereby to go upon the stage, just as when schools of design were established with and from the State fears were expressed lest, instead of drawing patterns for the manufactures, some of the pupils might develop into historical painters. The Royal Academy of Music was originally, indeed, looked upon chiefly as a training school for teachers; and Lord Westmorland, its first president, declared, in his opening speech, that he looked forward to the day when a knowledge of music would be spread through England by professors teaching at sixpence a lesson. No such lamentable result has yet been brought about; but the number of students is increasing with such rapidity that even for the best of them it will be difficult to find employment of an artistic kind. By a strange inconsistency we endow a number of music schools whose main object now is to turn out operatic vocalists, while we refuse to endow even one operatic establishment at which these vocalists would have a chance of turning their talent to account. This is very like nourishing song-birds and then suddenly turning them out of the nest to starve.

CARLYLE AND THE PLAYERS.

Carlyle had not much to say as a rule about the players; but in one of his letters addressed to Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in 1859, published in "The Contemporary Review," there is an interesting reference to Macready. The philosopher of Cheyne-row writes:—"I know not if you are aware, as I am, that the private worth and merits of Mr. Macready, senior, are of the highest order; a man of scrupulous veracity, correctness, integrity, a kind of Grandisonian style of magnanimity, both in substance and manner, visible in all his conduct. I have often said, looking at his ways as a 'public' person, 'Here is a playhouse manager, dependent on the populace for everything, and there is no bishop of souls in England who dare appeal to the truth, and defy the devil and his angels, except this very singular 'bishop,' whose diocese is Drury Lane.' In fact, I greatly esteem the man; and his domestic losses and distresses (loss of an excellent, noble little wife; loss of child after child, so soon as they grew up; loss of &c. &c.) have filled me and others with sympathy for him in these years."

SOUVENIRS OF THE LYCEUM.

Wise is that collector of theatrical treasures who has preserved copies of the now long list of pictorial souvenirs of Mr. Irving's productions at the Lyceum. They will form no inconsiderable part of the documents "pour servir" of the historian of the English stage in these days. The latest of the series is an oblong book in ornamental boards devoted to the revival of "King Henry the Eighth," which is published at the offices of "Black and White," and sold at the theatre and elsewhere. The artists, Messrs. Bernard Partridge, W. Telbin, J. Harker, and Harvey Craven—the names, it will be seen, include those of the painters of the stage scenes—have reproduced all the great dramatic and pictorial scenes of this memorable Shakespearian revival; and with these are several full-length costume portraits of Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry, and Mr. William Terriss.

IS THE STAGE A HEALTHY PROFESSION?

Mr. Daniels discusses in "The Theatre" interesting question whether … is a healthy one? He is a… from the biographies of … veterans. Macklin, h… the remarkable age … eigns ascend the … and ending of tw… Mr. Daniels is e… able Mr. Thom… old actor's co… years, and w… few Administ… serve. Dav… 63, Mrs. Si… Jordan at 5… younger, at … and Macrea…

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M. Edou… bizond, ha… dictionary … three lett… of the P… goodwill … then M… who by t… entries, … course o… stan tin… which h… Egypt, … The co… clopæd… of the …

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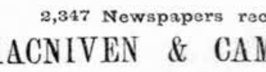
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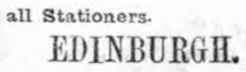
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